The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5389.—VOL. XXXV. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854. PRICE THREEPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Company's steamer EAGLE is open to engagements for towing vessels in the harbour and to sea.
Terms, &c., can be ascertained at the Company's Offices, from Messrs. Lane and Co.; Mitchell and Co.; Michael Metcalf, Custom House; or from the Harbour pilots.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.

STEAM to WATSON'S BAY, THREE TIMES A DAY.—The VICTORIA at 10, 2, and 4, from Campbell's Wharf; from Watson's Bay at 11, 3, and 5. Saloon, 2s. 6d.; fore cabin, 1s. 6d.; children half-price.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—The WARATAH, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 p.m. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 22nd September, 1854.

STEAMER to WOLLONGONG.—The new iron steamer ILLAWARRA, 154 tons, of 84 horse power, built expressly for the trade between Sydney and Wollongong, will make her trips as follows:—
From Sydney every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.
From Wollongong, on the alternate days, at 12 at noon.
Phœnix Wharf, August 24.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
FARES:
Saloon ... £7 10s.
Second Cabin ... 3 0s.
Freight, per ton ... 3 0s.
Passengers and cargo landed on the wharf free of any other charge.
The S. and M. S. P. Company's steamship GOVERNOR-GENERAL, 800 tons, 600 horse-power, ROBERT F. POCKLEY (late of the Hellespont) commander, is now loading, and will be despatched for Melbourne, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M. Horses and drays can be taken.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's Office, Campbell's Wharf.
September 22. JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary.

STEAM to MELBOURNE, PORTLAND BAY, and ADELAIDE.—The departure of the S. and M.S.P. Co.'s steamship HELLESPONT, DAVID POLE, commander, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, is unavoidably postponed to MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. Horses and drays can be taken.
September 21. JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—
Saloon ... £7 10 0
Fore Cabin ... 3 0 0
Inclusive of Provisions, Tax, and Fees.
The A. S. N. Company's iron steamship YARRA YARRA, GEO. GILMORE, commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, leaving the Company's Wharf at 3 P.M.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A.S.N. Company's Wharf, 21st September, 1854.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The G. S. S. S. LADY JOCELYN, G. E. BIRD, Esq., commander, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 8 a.m. Fares to Melbourne—
£ s.
Saloon ... 8 8
Fore cabin ... 5 5
For passage only apply to DONALDSON and CO., 3, Pitt-street. Sydney, September 19.

FOR LAUNCESTON, via GEELONG.—The screw steamer PIRATE, P. GREIG, commander, will be despatched on or about the 24th instant.
For freight or passage apply to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO.; or, to CHURCH and MOLISON.

STEAM to NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Steam Shipping Company's splendid new and armed Clyde-built screw steamer WILLIAM DENNY, 600 tons register, 200 horse power, ROBERT MAILLER, Esq., commander, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched for Auckland, on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., from the Company's Wharf, adjoining the Flour Company's.
For freight or passage apply to ANDREW WILSON, 213, George-street.
Rates.
Saloon Passage ... £15 15 0
Fore Cabin ... 8 8 0
Horses ... 10 10 0
Cattle ... 6 0 0
Sheep ... 0 10 0
The steamer NELSON plies between Auckland and the various Settlements, leaving that port early in each month.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL.—The GREAT BRITAIN, S. S. S., 3500 tons register, 500 horse power, JOHN GRAY, commander, will leave Sydney for Liverpool, via Melbourne, on the 4th of October, at 4 p.m.
Freights to Liverpool.
Wool, 1½d. per lb., and 5 per cent. primage
Measurement goods, £6 6s. per ton of 40 cubic feet, and 5 per cent. primage
Gold, 6d. per oz., delivered at the Bank of England, London
Specie, ¾ per cent.
Wool designed for London will be conveyed thither at ship's expense, the shippers paying 4s. per bale in Sydney.
Liberal advances will be given on all shipments to the care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool; or Messrs. Anty, Gibbs, and Sons, London.
For rates of passage and further particulars apply to CRAWLEY and SMITH.
N.B. Bills of lading of the ship to be obtained at the office, and no others will be signed.
Oil, Tallow, or Hides will not be taken.
265, George-street, Sydney, September 18.

STEAM TO ENGLAND via CAPE HORN.—The G.S.S.S. LADY JOCELYN, G. E. BIRD, Esq., commander, will be despatched hence for Southampton, via Melbourne and Cape Horn, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 8 A.M.
Intending passengers are requested to inspect her accommodation, and make early selection of their cabins.
Shippers of gold and specie are respectfully informed that no bills of lading can be signed on other than the Company's forms, which are to be had at the Office of the Agents.
For freight or passage apply to DONALDSON and CO., 3, Pitt-street.

FOR WOLLONGONG.—The ELIZABETH COHEN will leave Shoobert's Wharf, Erskine-street, TO-MORROW, at 4 p.m.

FOR the MACLEAY RIVER.—The fast-sailing schooner SEA GULL will sail on SATURDAY, the 23rd.
For freight or passage apply on board at Davis' Wharf, foot of Market-street.
For sale on board of the said vessel, 500 bushels of Maize, which will be sold in small or large quantities; also 1,500 feet Rose Wood.

FOR KEMPSEY and the M'LEAY RIVER.—The well known ketch EMILY will sail for Kempsey on MONDAY next.
Apply on board, at the Union Wharf, or to GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.—The favourite regular trader FAWN, 200 tons, TREVARTHAN, master, having arrived, will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.
Consignees by the above vessel are informed, that no risk will be incurred by the owners or agents after the goods are over the ship's side.

CLARENCE RIVER.—The brigantine UNCLE TOM, J. BENAUD, master, clears To-day, and sails on SATURDAY. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, and send in bills of lading for signature this day.
For freight or passage, apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to T. and W. DAY, agents, Sussex-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The brig BROTHERS, SHOLL, master, will positively sail on SATURDAY next, at noon. Shippers are requested to send their goods this day.
For freight or passage, apply to HARRIS and BARLOW, Kellick's Wharf. 22nd September.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The A1 clipper schooner SOUVENIR, 100 tons, MANSFIELD, master, having the greater portion of her cargo on board, will meet with immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR PORT FAIRY and PORTLAND BAY.—The regular trader brig SARAH, 200 tons burthen, JAMES SIMPSON, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will meet with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR GEELONG direct.—The A1 schooner OCCATOR, 150 tons, YOUNG, master, now loading.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR GEELONG, direct.—Has room for a few tons of light freight only, the A1 clipper barque MONARCH, R. M. JACKSON, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For a few tons of light freight or passage, having most superior accommodation, apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177 (late 489) George-street; or to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Going up to the Wharf.—The A1 British-built brig SPORTING LASS, 185 tons. This vessel having been thoroughly repaired and refitted is now ready to receive cargo on board, at Kellick's Wharf. Her cabin accommodations are comfortably furnished, with every convenience.
For freight or passage apply to HARRIS and BARLOW, Kellick's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. (successors to Sheppard and Alger), 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine A1 British-built barque NEW FOREST, 157 tons register, RICHARD ATLEC, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Shepperd and Alger, Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—The A1 schooner ENGLISHMAN, 200 tons, CONWAY, master, a chartered ship, now fast filling up.
For freight or passage apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The A1 brigantine EMILY JANE, 200 tons, EVANS, master, having the whole of her cargo engaged, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW, and sails first fair wind after.
Shippers are earnestly requested to pass their entries, and forward bills of lading for signature without delay. Passengers are also requested to pay their balances, or their deposits will be forfeited, and the berths re-let.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The fine first-class barque, INO, 233 tons, is now loading at Macnamara's (late Buchanan's) Wharf, and having the greater portion engaged will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to J. C. COHEN and SONS, Circular Quay; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, Packet Office, 199, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The brig WANDERER, T. G. ROBBINS, commander, is now loading at the Commercial Wharf, and will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; or to R. DACRE, George-street. September 18.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The A1 clipper brig KATE KEARNEY, Captain HOUSTON (having a portion of her cargo engaged), will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Albion Wharf, to MORRIS and CO.; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177 (late 489), George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader.—The fine fast sailing schooner CHEETAH, 160 tons, Captain D. JOYCE, will sail for the above port on FRIDAY, 22nd instant.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, Flour Company's Wharf; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The splendid powerful steamship UNICORN will be despatched on or about the 10th September, and offers an unusually advantageous opportunity to passengers. For terms of freight or passage apply at the Phœnix Wharf, Erskine-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. (late Sheppard and Alger), 199, George-street.

FOR LONDON, the fine fast-sailing first-class teak-built ship EMMA, 379 tons, WILLIAM LILLEY commander, has nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, and will meet with immediate despatch.
Apply to the Captain on board, or J. B. METCALFE, 2, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail positively on the 15th October.—For gold and passengers only.—The fine fast-sailing frigate-built ship PLANTAGENET, A1, 806 tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, commander. Has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon.
Apply to the Captain, on board; to YOUNG and CO.; or J. B. METCALFE. September 13.

SHIP FOR LONDON.—Wanted, immediately, a first-class ship to load for London. J. B. METCALFE. 20th September, 1854.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 British built clipper yacht WIZARD, 93 tons register, carries a large cargo, and is very suitable to the South Sea Islands, New Zealand, or coasting trade.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. (successors to Sheppard and Alger), 199, George-street.

FOR SALE, a new Ketch, just arrived from Brisbane Water. She is coppered and copper fastened, drawing 5 feet 4 inches water with 55 tons of cargo. This craft is built of the very best materials, is a fast sailer, and well adapted to the coasting trade. For particulars apply to T. G. WATSON, Shipping Broker, 12, Church-hill.

FOR SALE.—The A1 clipper brig CURLEW, 116 tons register, built by Hall, of Aberdeen, coppered and copper-fastened. This fine vessel was built as a rival to steam, and has made some of the fastest passages on record in the coasting trade. Persons in want of a first-class vessel should not loose this opportunity. She will carry 180 tons upon a draft of 9 feet. She may be inspected at the Albion Wharf.
For full particulars apply to E. M. SAYER'S, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177 (late, 489), George-street.

BARQUE AUGUSTE AND MELANIE.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass their entries without delay, for Walker's Wharf, where she is now alongside. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for any goods after landed. KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street, Agents.

WANTED, Two Vessels, under 200 tons register, of light draught of water, to load for a southern port. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, (late 480,) George-street.

NOTICE.—All accounts for stores supplied to the (s.s.) LADY JOCELYN, are requested to be delivered in duplicate by noon, THIS DAY. COPLAND, BARNES, and Co., Providores to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 348, Kent-street, South.

NOTICE.—All accounts against the G. S. S. S. LADY JOCELYN must be rendered, in triplicate, at the office of the agents before noon THIS DAY (Friday), as no claims will be recognised which are not acknowledged by the Captain's signature. DONALDSON and CO., 3, Pitt-street. Sydney, September 21.

BARQUE AUGUSTE and MELANIE.—Unless entries for the undermentioned Goods, by the above vessel, consigned to order, are passed by noon, THIS DAY, they will be entered, landed, and stored, at consignees' risk and expense.
C over BD in diamond, 1-250, 250 cases
PS in diamond ACS outside, 60-65, 6 cases
S in diamond L outside, 39-42, 4 cases
Rob. Taylor, 1 trunk.
KIRCHNER and CO., Agents.
1, Wynyard-street.

BARQUE SORATA.—The consignees of the following goods by this vessel are informed that the same have been landed and stored, and will be delivered on payment of the expenses:—
D. M'Intyre, 1 box
H. Hamilton 1 box
A. Balderston 1 box
G. Everett 2 quarter-casks
J B S 1 bale
John White, Dunmore 1 bale
HOW, WALKER, and CO., Agents.
22nd September, 1854.

METEOR, from Hamburg.—The undermentioned goods are obstructing the discharge of the vessel. The consignee of same will please pass Custom House entry in the course of the day, or else it will be done by the Agents of the vessel, and the goods will be landed and stored at his risk.
F and Co. in triangle intersected
2616-18 3 cases matches
2633 1 sample case ditto
2634 1 case yeast.
Shipped by Messrs. Heidtmann and Metting, Hamburg, for Mr. Louis Dettmann, Sydney.

STORAGE.—The undersigned are prepared to store goods on moderate terms. CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and CO., Bridge-street.

STORAGE.—Room for light goods at the Circular Quay FREE STORES. WILLIAM JOLLY, Agent.

STORAGE for Dry Goods, at MARSHALL'S, Queen's-place, handy to Circular Wharf.

STORAGE.—Goods by ships from Europe, intended to be stored at Blake's Wharf Warehouses, Bathurst-street, must be entered at the Custom House, for that Wharf. The goods will then be lightered from the ship's side, thereby saving nearly half of what the expense of cartage would be. J. E. BLAKE and CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Indenture of release and assignment bearing date the twenty-first day of September instant and made between John Woods of the city of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales Auctioneer of the first part Charles Newton of the city of Sydney aforesaid Auctioneer and Richard Cowan of the said city Wine and Spirit Merchant trustees for the purposes thereinafter mentioned of the second part and the several creditors of the said John Woods of the third part duly executed by the said John Woods and the said trustees in the presence of and attested by me Joseph West tertius Esquire a Justice of the Peace. The said John Woods did convey and assign all his estate and effects whatsoever (wearing apparel and necessaries to an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds only excepted) to the said trustees upon trust for the benefit of all his creditors. And the said Indenture is now lying at the offices of James Greer Esquire Solicitor Wentworth-place Elizabeth-street Sydney for inspection and execution by the creditors of the said John Woods.
Dated this twenty-first day of September A.D. 1854.
JOHN WOODS.
C. NEWTON.
RICHARD COWAN.
JOSEPH WEST, Tertius, J.P.
Witness—William Hellyer.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—HENRY JOHNSON, late of the Exchange Hotel, George-street, Sydney, Confectioner, begs most respectfully to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney, as well as the entire public, that he has this day opened those extensive and most eligible premises numbered 205, George-street, lately occupied by Mr. Mark Marks, Jeweller and Bullion Merchant, as a Confectioner's Shop and Restaurant, where he hopes to receive a continuation of that patronage and support which has hitherto been so liberally accorded to him, and for which he now offers his sincere thanks, with an assurance that his every effort shall be used to deserve the good opinion of his patrons and friends. Bride cakes, wedding breakfasts, dinners, and ball suppers provided.

W. A. MAPPIN, Surgical Instrument Maker, is in attendance daily at the shop, 21, Hunter-street.

GREAT NUGGET VEIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Applications will be received at the offices of the above Company until THURSDAY, the 28th instant, for the situation of resident Commissioner at the Company's claims, Louisa Creek. Testimonials as to integrity will be required.
Information as to the nature of the appointment will be afforded at the office.
By order of the Board,
J. S. MITCHELL, Secretary.

MESSRS. NOTT and EDWARDS beg to inform their country friends and others, that in consequence of the large increase which has taken place in the wholesale branch of their business, and the want of proper accommodation for it in their present premises, they have taken the Stores formerly belonging to Wright's Brewery, in George-street, one door South of Bathurst-street, where this portion of the business will in future be carried on. The arrangements they have completed in England for the direct and regular shipment of such a class of goods as their long experience has taught them are alone suitable for this market, and the increased facilities they now possess of getting up with punctuality and despatch all orders that may be entrusted to their care, will, they feel confident, enable them to give even a larger amount of satisfaction to their friends than they have hitherto done.
415, George-street, 21st September, 1854.

BIBLE and TRACT SOCIETIES' DEPOT, Pitt-street.—Bound volumes of the "Leisure Hour" for 1852 and 1853; also the Monthly Parts of the same, from January to June for 1854.
Just received, the 1st and 2nd Parts of "The Sunday at Home," a highly interesting and appropriate periodical for Sabbath reading. Illustrated, price Sixpence.
JNO. J. DAVIES, Depositary.

RIFLE UNIFORMS.—A decision having been arrived at, the colour and quality of the cloth having been chosen and approved of,—J. B. SMITHERS respectfully intimates to his patrons and friends who have enrolled themselves in the Sydney Volunteer Rifle Corps, that he has purchased a quantity of the cloth from Messrs. Crawley and Smith, for making the above uniforms. J. B. S. is now prepared to execute any amount of orders that he may be honoured with, at his usual moderate prices. JOHN B. SMITHERS, Tailor, Habit and Trouser Maker, 21 (late 126), King-street, opposite the Melbourne Hotel.

SAILING-BOAT SARAH (fourth-class) For Sale, in first-rate sailing order. Apply at GARDINER'S WHARF, Balmain.

CO-OPERATIVE NEWSPAPER COMPANY.—The shareholders are hereby informed that, in accordance with a resolution of the Directors, a first call of five shillings per share is now due, and may be paid to any of the Directors, or to the Publisher of the *Operative*, at the Office of that Paper, Market-street East.

ON SATURDAY, October 7th, 1854, will be published No. 1 (to be continued weekly) of an original first-class Newspaper, to be entitled
THE OPERATIVE;
the object of which will be to elevate the thoughts, advance the interests, and conserve the privileges of the working classes.
All communications designed for insertion should be addressed to the Editor; those having reference to the Commercial Management should be addressed J. H. CROSBY, at the Office, No. 10, Market-street, Sydney.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AMPHITHEATRE, YORK-STREET.—THIS EVENING, Thursday, the entertainments will commence with a grand cavalcade, daring feats in the arena, fearless feats of equestrianism, slack rope vaulting, bare-backed feats of horsemanship, concluding with the laughable farce of the VALET DE SHAM. Clown to the arena, Professor Palmer. J. Melville, Equestrian Conductor. EDWARD RAYMOND, Manager.

ROYAL HOTEL.—First of a series of Shakesperian Readings, by Mr. HENRY WARNER. MONDAY EVENING, 25th September, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Reserved seats, 5s. Body of the Hall, 3s. Tickets may be obtained at the principal Music and Booksellers in Sydney. Mr. Warner begs to announce, that his engagements in Van Diemen's Land will only enable him to give a course of Six Readings in this city.

THE ALBERT DANCING SALOON (late Royal Albert Theatre), Castlereagh-street North, will open on Tuesday Evening next, 26th instant, for public Dancing. Conducted by Messrs. DINTE and CO. Admission: gentlemen, 2s., ladies, 1s. Dancing to commence at half-past 7 o'clock.
N.B.—Six thorough Musicians wanted.

BAZAAR, Royal Hotel, Music THIS DAY, from 2 till 5 p.m.

TO the SHAREHOLDERS of the SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that a sale of the right to receive advances upon shares, will take place on TUESDAY, the 10th of October next, at half-past three p.m., at the Society's Office, 456, George-street.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

THE SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the 13th Rule of the Society, a distribution by ballot of unpurchased shares will take place at the Society's Office, 456, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 24th of October next, at half-past three p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

WE, the undersigned, Wine and Spirit Merchants, hereby agree to Close our respective Establishments at One o'clock on SATURDAYS, to commence on 23rd instant.
TUCKER and CO.
WILLIAM LONG.
THOMAS FARRELL.
S. D. GORDON.
J. V. LAVERS and CO.
E. W. LAYTON.
D. EGAN and SON.
ARTHUR COOPER.
Sydney, 20th September.

THE REV. MESSRS. CORISH AND CURTIS.—These Reverend gentlemen, who left Sydney yesterday per steamship Madras, previously to their departure addressed the following hurried letter to their dear and generous friends in Sydney.
To our dear Friends in Sydney.
At this very instant we have got word to hasten on board the Madras,—for us a sudden and unwelcome message indeed; as it announces our departure from those we loved so sincerely, and shall ever hold most dear; those to whose services our lives have been, and with God's assistance ever shall be devoted. Your generosity towards us has even surprised ourselves, who had had so many previous opportunities of knowing your kindly feelings and warm hearts. We thank you—most gratefully thank you.
Some rumours have reached us which demand contradiction. It has, we believe, been said that we are going to Rome, in opposition to his Grace the Archbishop. No assertion could be more untrue or unjust than this. We love our dear and venerable Archbishop most sincerely, and it is our most consoling hope to return to this lovely land in company with his Grace. Although we may not now more fully explain the object of our journey, we are sure it will satisfy our dear friends to know that we are acting most sincerely and conscientiously, and that we shall soon, with God's assistance, return, and give them every satisfaction they may require.
Again, dear, good, generous friends, farewell!
M. A. CORISH,
J. H. B. CURTIS.
Sydney, September 20th.

MOSS SOLOMON'S ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given to creditors that the dividend under the above estate will be payable THIS DAY, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, at the offices of the undersigned. LEVY and MOSS, Solicitors to the Trustees, 472, George-street.

PROPOSED SHIPWRIGHTS' SOCIETY.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the Shipwrights of Sydney was held at the Old Saracen's Head Hotel, for the purpose of receiving the report of the deputation of the Trade which had been appointed to wait upon the Master Shipwrights with a proposal that in future the workmen should knock off on Saturdays at 4 P.M. It was stated that the employers had acceded to the request, and had intimated their intention of making no deduction for the two hours thus taken from the day's work of Saturday. A vote of thanks was passed to the masters for their ready compliance with the workmen's request, and it is now contemplated to form a Society for the mutual protection of the Trade.

CAUTION.—Any person or persons quarrying or removing white metal from the quarry situate in Waddell's Bush, belonging to D. C. F. Priddle, Esq., without permission of the undersigned, will be prosecuted according to law.
G. H. DAVIS.
1st September, 1854.

NOTICE.—Absconded from his hired service, RICHARD NEAVES, an immigrant per ship Plantagenet. Any person employing the above Richard Neaves after this notice, will be prosecuted according to law; and if he does not return to his employment immediately, a warrant will be obtained for his apprehension. WALKER and WEBBER, Newtown.

NOTICE.—Lost, the undermentioned Cheques, drawn on the Bank of New South Wales, namely:—
One for the sum of £4 18s. 9d. by David Ramsay in favour of Mr. Piddington.
The other by Buyers and Learmonth, for £17 1s. 5d., in favour of Mr. Ramsay.
Payment of the cheques having been stopped, any person bringing them to Mr. BLACK, at the Bank of New South Wales, will be rewarded.
Dobroyd, 21st September, 1854.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, yesterday, a Gold Brooch, with a drop. The finder will receive the above by bringing it to Mr. MOORE, No. 123, George-street, opposite Jamison-street.

STAR AND GARTER HOTEL and PLEASURE GROUNDS, Barwan Park, Newtown Road, beautifully situated at a short distance from Sydney, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country.
The long room, elegantly furnished, is unsurpassed for its dimensions and the uniqueness of its arrangements.
The dining room, capable of receiving large or small parties with equal comfort, while, in all the characteristics of the hotel, the good old English home is not lost sight of in the modern adaptations requisite for the requirements of the times.
Wedding parties should invariably spend the day here.
The extensive grounds are always at the service of those who wish to exercise themselves in sports and pastimes.
Pigeon clubs, &c., will find this a most desirable place for practice.
The grounds will be laid out for tea gardens, affording a pleasant retreat during the heat of the day, and the pure air may here be inhaled, so necessary to recruit the energies oppressed with the cares of business.
It is almost needless to add that the supplies are of the first order, and terms of acknowledged liberality.
Apply at the hotel; or, to Mr. J. T. BOWN, 437, George-street.
N.B.—Omnibuses pass continually and give every facility for conveyance. Cab proprietors will make liberal terms with parties visiting the hotel.

New Auction Mart, and House and Estate Agency Office, No. 368, George-street, between the Royal Hotel and Market-street.
D. LENEHAN having succeeded in obtaining the premises as above, and taken as partner Mr. SITWELL HARRIS, lately of Melbourne, respectfully solicits from the mercantile and trading communities such support as his long experience (in auctioneering and the general business of this city and the colonies) qualifies him.
The many years he has been taking an active part in the establishments of the most eminent auctioneers of Sydney, enables him to assure his friends and the public that their favours shall be properly and punctually attended to, and account sales rendered without delay, accompanied with final and satisfactory settlements.
☞ Cash advanced on goods intended for immediate disposal.
Address—
LENEHAN and HARRIS,
368, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

STANDARD WORKS on Political Economy.—
Smith's (Dr. Adam) Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, new edition, by J. R. M'Culloch, 8vo.
David Ricardo's Political Economy, by M'Culloch, 8vo.
M'Culloch's (J. R.) Principles of Political Economy, 8vo.
Mill's (James) Elements of Political Economy, 8vo.
Morrison's Relations between Labour and Capital, 8vo.
Marcet's Conversations on Political Economy.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Importer of Books and Stationery, George-street.

M'CULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, a new edition, entirely re-written and corrected to the present time, embracing all the changes growing out of the vastly increased supply of the precious metals, the alterations in the British tariff and the laws of navigation, the changes in the tariffs of Foreign Nations, &c., &c., indispensable to Merchants and Traders in the colonies. W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer, 185, George-street.

URE'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA of ARTS, MINES, and MANUFACTURES. A new edition, with improvements to 1853, two volumes. This invaluable work conveys information and statistics of great importance to the manufacturer, metallurgist, merchant, broker, druggist, custom-house officer, chemist, capitalist, lawyer, and the man of science. W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer, 185, George-street.

RIFLE UNIFORM CAPS.—Gentlemen of the Corps are respectfully informed that the above are made in first style of workmanship to order, at J. LUBLIN'S, London Hat and Cap Warehouse, corner of George and Hunter-streets.

GOLD BOXES, tin lined, 5s. each, at SOLOMON'S Bullion Office, 201, George-street.

A COOPER WANTED, by the week or day, one who understands the packing of fish and meats preferred. To such a person liberal wages will be given by F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

BILLET WOOD.—Wanted immediately, 200 tons of dry Billet Wood, in 2 feet lengths, to be delivered on the Railway near Mrs. Chisholm's, Redfern; it will be weighed on receipt, and paid for weekly. Apply to Mr. RANDLE, Bligh-street.

CLERK.—Wanted, a Clerk, capable of keeping books by double entry. None but competent persons need apply. Address, by letter, giving reference, to D., *Herald* Office.

COOK wanted for the schooner Harp. Apply before 11 a.m. to S. NUTTER, Jacques' Wharf.

DRAWING-ROOM and Bedroom to let. Apply to Mr. KERN, George-street.

NURSEMAID WANTED.—Apply to Mrs. GOLLAN, Alpha Cottage, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

ENGROSSING CLERK.—Wanted, a competent hand. Apply, with specimens, to STEPHEN SMITH, Law Stationer, &c., 35, Elizabeth-street North.

LABOURERS Wanted at Moore's Wharf. Apply to the Wharfinger.

NURSE.—Wanted, a middle-aged person, accustomed to children, with good reference. Apply to Mrs. COOK, Circular Quay. September 22.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, a competent person, well acquainted with manufactures, and general goods; one who has been some time in the colony preferred. Apply to Messrs. CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and CO., Bridge-street.

SALESMAN WANTED.—The Advertiser wishes to meet with a Young Man as Salesman and Book-keeper, of business habits and gentlemanly address. Salary, liberal. References required. Apply to "CABINET," *Herald* Office.

SERVANTS WANTED.—A man as a general Labourer, and a woman as Laundress and plain Cook; also, a Housemaid. Enquire at HUNT'S Furniture Warerooms, Jamison-street.

TRAFALGAR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Wanted respectable Agents for all the country districts. Apply to Messrs. CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and Co., Sydney.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—Wanted, an Assistant. Apply to E. ROW, King-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Junior hand; also, a Young Lady. Apply to DUCKER and TURNER, 214 and 216, Brickfield-hill, late Walter Long's.

TO ARCHITECTS, Builders, and others.—A steady plasterer wants work, by contract or otherwise. Address B., Post Office, Parramatta-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, first-rate Coat and Waistcoat Hands, at Mr. SPURLING'S, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, by a respectable Englishwoman, a Situation as Needlewoman. Address S. S., care of Mrs. Webster, Newtown.

WANTED, a Needlewoman to work at Woolloomooloo. Apply to Mrs. STONE, 354, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Gardener, to take charge of a garden at Botany. Apply to M. WILLIAMSON, Belfast Wine Vaults, Botany-road.

WANTED, immediately, two Draymen. Must be well acquainted with town, and accustomed to the timber trade. None but really sober men need apply. Wages, £3 per week. W. TAYLOR, Timber Merchant, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a Man to work in a Store, and go with a Horse and Cart. Apply to JAMES DUFFIN, Patent Slip Store, Sussex-street.

WANTED, one Coachsmith. A competent workman can have constant employment. No others need apply. ROBERTSON and M'MULLEN, Coachbuilders, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a House in Sydney, for a family residence; to contain at least 10 rooms. Particulars to be sent to 42, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged Woman, to manage a single man's house, where a boy is kept. Sobriety indispensable. Apply to Mr. O. EVANS, Balmain.

WANTED, a good female Cook. Apply to Mrs. W. K. SCOTT, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Married Couple, a Situation, the man as general in-door servant, the wife as housekeeper or needlewoman, capable of managing a hotel. Good recommendations, and security, if required. Address H. A., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Nursemaid, by Mrs. DAINTREY, Smart's Cottages, Upper William-street.

WANTED, an active Woman, as House and Parlour Maid. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 2, to Mrs. MILFORD, Pott's Point.

WANTED, to purchase a Farm, containing from 50 to 100 acres, within ten miles of Sydney; must have a dwelling-house and other improvements; also, cleared and fenced, and water. Address ERLAM and WILLIAMS, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, King-street.

WANTED, a Genteel Family Residence at Woolloomooloo, with coach-house and stable. Address, S., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, an intelligent and useful Lad, who can write a good plain hand, and make himself generally useful in an auction room. Apply to LENEHAN and HARRIS, Auctioneers, George-street.

WANTED, a Foreman Baker. Wages no object. Also, a Boy to drive cart. TIMOTHY WARD, Botany, road, Redfern.

WANTED, a Shepherd, for the country; and a Female Servant for Balmain. J. GARLAND, 1, Church hill.

WANTED, an assistant Cook. A Female would be preferred. Apply at the Royal Hotel.

WANTED, a Coachman for a private family. He must be quite competent to drive or take charge of horses. Testimonials of good character are indispensable. Liberal wages will be given to a suitable person. Apply to BUCHAN THOMSON, H. E. I. C. Horse Repository, Bligh-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply at the Sir Walter Scott Inn, corner of Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, for a draper's shop. Apply at 264, George-street.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress. A respectable girl will find this a comfortable situation, there are only three to work for. Housemaid and boy kept. Apply any morning before twelve o'clock, to Mr. LASSETTER, Radnor-place, Bourke-street, Surrey-hills.

WANTED, in a merchant's office in Sydney, a smart and intelligent young man, of not less than eighteen, as an articled apprentice. Apply to P. B. S., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a very good Female Cook; also a Housemaid. Both must understand laundry work. Apply to Mrs. BISS, 1, Myles's-buildings, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a female Cook. Reference required. Apply Exchange Hotel.

WET NURSE required. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, Registry Office, King-street.

WANTED, a quantity of Stoneware Jars, for preserves. Apply to Mr. H. S. GRENFELL, Commission Agent, Taylor's Wharf, Sussex-street.
N.B.—A few cases of preserves on hand.

WANTED, a person well acquainted in the Ironmongery and general business. Reference required. Address, Z., *Herald* Office.

WANTED at Waterview Bay Dry Dock, Balmain, 20 good Pick Men, for scabling the bottom of the Dock; also, a first-rate Blacksmith. Apply to ROWNTREE and CO.

WANTED, a Visiting Tutor or Assistant Teacher; a gentleman qualified to teach singing preferred. Address, L., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a Youth, to wait at table and make himself generally useful in the house. Apply to JOHN GARTON and CO., Wynyard House, 240, George-street.

WANTED, an efficient Paper Hanger. Apply M., at Dove Inn, Erskine-street, 1 o'clock, this day, or Saturday.

WANTED, immediately, one good Wheelwright Smith. Apply at WALKER and WEBBER'S, Wheelwrights, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable person as Nurse; one who has been accustomed to children will be preferred. Apply at CHARLTON'S HOTEL, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a Printer, for the Royal Victoria. For particulars of size and number of bills per day, enquire at the Theatre, between the hours of 10 and 4. ANDREW TORNING, Lessee.

WANTED, Brickmakers. The best wages will be given. Apply to JOHN BRYAN, No. 5, Abercrombie-street, opposite St. Benedict's Church.

WANTED, a young Man who is willing to make himself generally useful in a Country Store; one who has been accustomed to the business would be preferred. Apply at 9 o'clock to SARPY and Co., King-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply, Mrs. WILLIAM WALKER, Fort-street, between the hours of 9 and 3.

WANTED, a female Servant. Apply to Mrs. PRITCHARD, No. 28, Colonnade, Bridge-street.

A FOUR Room Cottage to let. Rent, 20s. per week. Apply to F. LAVERS, Newtown road.

A HANDSOME DRAWING-ROOM and BED-ROOM to LET. Apply 2, Wynyard-terrace.

APARTMENTS, Furnished, with or without partial Board, for a Single Gentleman. Apply at No. 83, Stanley-street, Hyde Park, near the University.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with Board and Residence or partial board in a small private family. Apply at 40, Crown-street North, between William and Woolloomooloo streets. Terms moderate.

MRS. HUDSON, private Board and Residence, Sion House, Myles's-buildings, Cumberland-street North. This house is within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office, and most delightfully situated, commanding an extensive view of Port Jackson, enjoying a continued sea breeze.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, 127, Cumberland-street. Board and Residence at Mrs. NESBITT'S.

LEASE of an eight-roomed House, with coach-house, stabling, &c., &c., for sale. The house commands a good view of the harbour, and is fitted either for a private residence, or house of business. Rent, 30s. a week. Apply to Mr. DELOHERY, Commission Agent, Bathurst-street, opposite Wright's Brewery.

REQUIRED, by a gentleman, Board and Lodging, with separate bedroom. Address, stating terms, to ALPHA, Post Office.

RESPECTABLE Board and Residence, at Mrs. O'REILLY'S, 1, Moutry's-buildings, Church-hill.

STORES TO LET.—To Let, those large and commodious premises, situated in George and Bathurst streets. For particulars apply to CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and CO., Bridge-street.

TWO or Three Gentlemen can obtain partial Board and Residence, in a comfortable private house. Apply to Mrs. WILSON, Grocer, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, a respectable Cottage—4 rooms, kitchen, and pump of good water, situate a little off Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay. Apply to Mr. C. TIBBEY, Market-street; or Mr. ETHERINGTON, Builder, Dowling-street, near the Boats.

TO LET, a Shop and Back Room, No. 195, Pitt-street South.

TO LET, Furnished, a Bedroom for a single Gentleman, 64, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

TO LET, a neat Verandah Cottage, four rooms, kitchen, wash-house, and every convenience for a family residence, at the Glebe. Inquire at the Lady of the Lake, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO BE LET, for a term, a Shop and Store, in the most central part of George-street. Trade, fixtures, and every requisite for carrying on an extensive trade, say £30,000 to £40,000 a year, can be turned over with the greatest ease. Address A. B., Post Office, Sydney.

TO LET, in Pitt-street South, a House containing eight rooms, kitchen, two cellars, with coach-house, and two-stalled stable, with water laid on. Apply at No. 4, Richmond-terrace, Domain. Immediate possession.

TO DRAPERS, Milliners, &c.—To let on lease, an established business premises, George-street, No. 264.

TO LET, a commodious Dwelling-house and Shop, together with an extensive building at the rear, situate in Junction-street, Woolloomooloo, Riley Estate. These premises are well adapted for carrying on the bakery and other business on a large scale. Apply for terms and particulars to Mr. R. MURPHY, corner of Castlereagh and Market streets.

TO LEASE or LET, a comfortable little Cottage, in Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, containing two rooms and kitchen, with good garden, and abundance of water. Enquire at Mr. CLARK'S Leather Factory, 180, Castlereagh-street.

TO AGRICULTURISTS, GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.—To LET, on very advantageous terms, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Berrima, in the county of Camden, 63 FIRST-RATE FARMS. Several of these farms are bounded on one side by the Great South Road, and are within a mile and a half of Berrima; others have been laid out on the rich flats of the Wingeecarribbee River; and many of them cannot be surpassed for richness by the celebrated dairy farms of Illawarra.
For further particulars apply either by letter or personally Mr. H. M. OXLEY, Berrima; or to Mr. J. N. OXLEY, Kirkham Camden.

JAMES T. GROCOTT, Ship Chandler and Commission Agent, Bon Accord Stores, Circular Quay. The following assortment of goods on hand at the Stores, or in bond—

Brandy—Martell's	Currants
Hennessey's	Raisins
Old cognac	Figs
Rum—Demerara	Vinegar
Bengal	Split peas
Cossipore	Lemon syrup
Geneva—Dutch	Lime juice
Lowndes	Almonds
Old Tom	Candied peel
Whiskey—Scotch	Rice
Irish	Salt
Wines—Oporto	Preserves
Lisbon	Onions
Bordeaux	Walnuts
Champagne	Lobsters
Claret	Oysters
Sauterne	Dried apples
Hock, &c., &c.	Preserved ginger
Beer—Dunbar's	Best York hams
Byass'	Prime beef in tierces
Taylor's	Pork, ditto
Guiness', &c., &c.	Preserved meats
Sugars—Java	English cheese
Cossipore	Colonial ditto
Mauritius	Bacon
Pampanga	American flour
Crushed loaf	Colonial ditto
Company's, &c., &c.	Biscuits
Teas—Hysonskin	Ling fish
Congou	Crimped Herrings
Souchong, &c., &c.	Oatmeal
Ships' Stores and Provisions	Coffee roasted
Pickles	Coffee raw
Mustards	Lamp oil
Salad oil	Linseed oil
Preserved fruits	[illegible] supplied to Order.
Sago	Fresh beef
Arrowroot	Ditto mutton
Sauces	Hay and corn
Candles	Maize
Soap	Potatoes
Sardines	Poultry
Preserved peas	Eggs
Potatoes	Pigs and sheep
Cigars	Vegetables, &c., &c.
Tobacco	

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Burgundy, Chambertin, the finest wine in the market
Champagne, Mancourt and Co.
STERN, BAAR, and FRANC, 82, Pitt-street,
Between King and Market streets.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Chest of drawers, with 4 drawers
Office writing tables, beautifully finished
Sideboards and cheffoniers
Mahogany chairs
Oilcloth
Splendid furniture velvets, in different colours.
STERN, BAAR, and FRANC, 82, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
White embroidered muslin dresses
Ditto ditto mantelets
Seasonable cachmere dresses
Black and coloured broads
Ditto ditto doeskins
Ditto ditto cachmeres
Seasonable slops
Hosiery, &c.
Jewellery and watches.
STERN, BAAR, and FRANC, 82, Pitt-street.

TO CAPTAINS of SHIPS, AGENTS, PUBLICANS, and others.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to inform the above that he has
6 tierces prime mess beef
4 hogsheads Barclay and Perkins's ale
Both of the first quality.
Apply at 26, Hunter-street.

IRONMONGERY and EARTHENWARE.—In addition to their generally well-assorted stock of all articles connected with the trade, the following goods are just landed—
Boiled and raw linseed oil
Blasting and canister powder
Single-barrel carbines
Holloware, in assorted hogsheads
Glassware of all kinds
Cart and gig harness
Iron bedsteads
Stone water filters
Earthenware, in assorted crates, suitable for country storekeepers.
NOTT and EDWARDS, Wholesale Stores,
415, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

TO ENGINEERS.—A well finished 6-inch Turning Lathe, with iron bed, back motion, and slide rest; also, several pairs of iron and brass sheaves, blocks, at Mr. SHUTE'S, at Mr. Patterson's, 178, Clarence-street.

TIMBER.—For Sale, to arrive, about 100,000 feet of Kauri Pine, in logs of the following dimensions, squared, perfectly sound, and straight, viz.—
12 x 12, from 20 feet to 30 feet long
14 x 14, from 24 feet to 30 feet long
16 x 16, from 24 feet to 30 feet long
18 x 18, from 24 feet to 35 feet long
20 x 20, from 24 feet to 35 feet long.
Address, stating price offered, Box 97, Post Office, Sydney. Terms of payment, accommodating.

PORTABLE CRANES, ex Lancaster.—On sale by the undersigned, two Portable Cranes, capable of lifting three tons. SICHEL, SONS, AND CO., Circular Quay.

2500 BUSHELS WHEAT
1100 ditto Oats
600 ditto Maize
111 ditto Bran
12 kegs prime New Zealand Butter.
M. E. MURNIN, Harrington-street.

IRON STORES and HOUSES.—On sale by the undersigned—
Two corrugated galvanized iron stores, each 63 feet 6 inches by 31 feet, and 12 feet high to eaves
One corrugated galvanised iron house, 32 feet by 28 feet, with verandah, containing four rooms, lined with wood, paperhanging, stoves, and everything complete
The above are made by E. Maw, of Liverpool, and are of a very superior description.
SICHEL, SONS, and CO., Circular Quay.

MARMALADE, GOOSEBERRY, and RASPBERRY JAMS, from Messrs. James Keillor and Son, Dundee, in one pound pots, 1s 6d each, or 18s per dozen. The trade supplied. At GEORGE THOMSON CHAPMAN'S, 52, Hunter-street.

POTATOES! Potatoes!! Potatoes!!! Only a few tons remaining of fine seed potatoes. (Selling at 14s. per cwt.) at the stores of ROBERT GUY, 414, Brickfield Hill.

SOUPS and Hot Luncheons all day, at BISHOP'S Luncheon Rooms, opposite the *Herald* Office.

AMERICAN TUBS, American Tubs, American Tubs, for sale, by I. ALAND, General Commission Agent, under the Royal Hotel.

A SPRING VAN for sale, with or without harness. I. ALAND, General Commission Agent, under the Royal Hotel.

96, FIRST SHOP in Pitt-street, North of Royal Victoria Theatre. DAVID BELL'S, 96, Pitt-street.

96, BLUE GOSSAMER, Green Gossamer, Brown Gossamer, Black Gossamer, Blue sylphide Falls.

96, TARLATAN MUSLIN, Pale Book Muslins, Black Book Muslin, Scotch Mull, and Bishops' Lawns.

96, MOSQUETO CURTAINS, 96 inches, fine mesh, white, blue, and green, Curtain Nets.

96, SPOTTED WINDOW CURTAINS, Striped Book Curtains, Filled Harness Books.

96, WORKED MUSLIN Flouncing, Cambric and Book Muslin, Cambric Handkerchiefs.

96, REAL FRENCH Printed Muslins, White Flounced Muslin Robes, Balzorine Dresses, Barege Dresses.

96, BONNETS, Ribbons, Gloves, Stays, Stockings, Thread, Silk, and Cotton, and Cachmere.

96, DAVID BELL'S Wholesale and Retail Drapery and Mercery Establishment, near Victoria Theatre.

COFFEE ROASTING AND GRINDING WORKS.—Wanted, Two Men, of sober industrious habits. Apply to J. LUNN, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, best brands, on sale. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

HOCK and MOSELLE WINES, on sale. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane, Barrack-square.

PORT and SHERRY, in wood and bottle. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard lane, Barrack-square.

CHEAP ROOFING.—Tin plates on sale. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

CUTLERY, table and pocket, on sale. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

PANAMA, LEGHORN, and TUSCAN HATS. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

STRAW, TUSCAN, and LEGHORN BONNETS. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

TO COUNTRY BUYERS.—On Sale, assorted Drapery. EDE and ROBLEY, Wynyard-lane.

COALS.—A cargo in harbour for sale, by T. G. SAWKINS, Harrington-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade.
WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd September, at the Sydney Auction Mart, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
10 trunks, consisting of
Girls' cloth lace boots, pumps, 6 to 9
Ditto ditto button ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, welts, ditto
Ditto grained strap shoes, 2 to 9
Ditto ditto ditto, tip heels, ditto
Ditto cachmere boots, welts and pumps
Gents' superior wellingtons.
Terms, liberal.

To the Drapery Trade.
WILLIAM GRINSELL BURGIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd September, at the Sydney Auction Mart, at a quarter past 11 o'clock,
31 pieces fancy summer tweed
5 pieces blue serge
40 pieces grey calico
48 pieces longcloth
50 pieces white and drab drill
100 pieces fancy vestings
20 pieces fancy plaids
Travelling wrappers
Flannel under shirts
Cotton ditto
Muslin de laine dresses
Children's frocks
Milliners' cane
Crochet needles and thread
Tassels, fringes, and braids
Collars and habit shirts
Reel cotton and thread
Kid and silk gloves
Waterproof coats and leggings
Overcoats
Trousers
Brushware
Combs
Tarpaulins, &c.
Terms, liberal.

Highly important to Drapers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Buyers for the Melbourne Market, &c., &c., &c.
16 Serons Panama Hats, just landed, ex Lalla Rookh; to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, without the slightest reservation, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers—ex Lalla Rookh, from Valparaiso, just landed, in excellent condition, and being the [illegible]—
16 serons of Panama hats, as under:
JPL
7 serons Panama hats, each 45 dozen
FC
38—39 2 ditto ditto, 45 ditto
WV
49 1 ditto ditto, 45 ditto
1 in A
107—8, 110—113 6 ditto ditto, 45 ditto
Total 16 serons.
☞ Especial attention is directed to the positive unreserved sale of the above parcel of first-rate Panama hats, the instructions from the importers being imperative to sell without the slightest reservation, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Colonial Butter.
Potatoes.
Sperm Candles.
Whybrow's Pickles, &c.
Damaged Whiting.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
9 casks prime Goulburn butter
40 kegs, each 13½ lbs. butter
7 bags potatoes
30 boxes No. 1, Belmont sperm candles
20 cases Whybrow's pint pickles. Also,
5 casks damaged whiting
Terms at sale.

Highly important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Buyers for Melbourn Market, &c., &c.
550 Bags New Walnuts, just landed, ex Lalla Rookh, from Valparaiso, being the only shipment to arrive this season, now landing, in splendid condition, and will be for positive unreserved sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Also,
Hysonskin tea, in chests and half-chests
Coffee
Soap
Bottled Fruits
Pint Pickles
Mustard
Confectionary
Raisins
Eau de Cologne
Corks
Butter
Barcelona Nuts, &c., &c.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
550 bags new walnuts, just landed, ex Lalla Rookh, in splendid condition, and being the only parcel to arrive this season, will be sold without the slightest reservation, in lots to suit purchasers—
40 half-chests and 9 chests hysonskin
70 bags coffee
20 cases bottled fruits
30 cases pint pickles
17 cases confectionary
1 bale corks
30 cases mustard
40 boxes raisins
10 casks butter
40 boxes soap
2 casks Barcelona nuts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Splendid Valparaiso Bran, ex Lalla Rookh.
3 Bushel bags.
11 Balls Clothes Lines.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
751 bags new bran, very best quality
180 three-bushel bags
10 balls clothes lines, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important to Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Agricola and Switzerland, from London.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Agricola, Bell, master, from London.
998 1 piece, each 17 in. 19, 20, 23, 25, and 26, in hair matting, each 48 yards
1 half piece, 22 in., ditto ditto ditto
991 28 lbs. servants' friend
½ ream emery cloth, assorted
9 ditto cabinet paper, ½, 1½-2, 2-4, 2½-1 reams
982 1 dozen round oil brushes
1 ditto best cloth ditto
1 ditto bannister ditto, No. 3
½ ditto malt shovels
3 carpet whisks, each 2 and 4
9 ditto ditto, 3
1 dozen stock brushes, extra
2 ditto ditto ditto, 1 and 5
8 ditto ditto ditto, 4
½ ditto ditto ditto, 3
½ lbs. shoe hairs, 3
3 ditto ditto, 2
2 ditto ditto, each 0 x 1
Also, ex Switzerland,
FH with 8 under
93 kegs, each 1 cwt., cut nails, assorted, from 1¼ to 6 inch.
Terms, cash.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1504156

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, No. 468, George-street, Sydney.
CAPITAL £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.
DIRECTORS:
H. H. Brown, Esq., Chairman.
William Browne, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.
Robert How, Esq. Alexander Campbell, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR:
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street, North.
AGENT AND MARINE SURVEYOR FOR THE PORT OF NEWCASTLE:
John Bingle, Esq.
Surveyor for Auckland New Zealand, Captain Alexander Grange.
LONDON AGENT:
Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street.
The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.
Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Europe	2	Port Phillip, by sailing vessels	1¼
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	1
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	2	Moreton Bay, (by the northern passage)	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Wide Bay	2
California	2	Launceston	1¼
Mauritius	2	Hobart Town	1
Bourbon	2½	Twofold Bay	¾
Auckland	1½	Tahiti	1½
Port Nicholson	2	Otago	2½
Port Nelson	2½		
Port Cooper	3		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra.
Time risks on first-class vessels:—
3 months .... 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto .... 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto .... 9 ditto ditto
Whaling voyage .... 10 per cent.
Specie—To or from London, 2 guineas per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.
Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ½ per cent.
The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office.
JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital, £1,500,000.
FURTHER REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS
Per cent. per annum.
Brick or stone buildings, with slate, tile, or metal roofs, from .... 3s. to 8s.
Brick or stone buildings, shingled roofs .... 5s. to 12s.
Bricknogged and weatherboard buildings, from 10s. to 25s.
Hazardous risks taken by special agreement. Losses from fire lightning made good.
All claims ADJUSTED and PAID in SYDNEY, the agents having a credit with the Union Bank of Australia to any extent required.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Agents.
Spring-street, Sydney, 1st July, 1854.
N.B.—In case of fire, notice to be given to Mr. T. J. BOWN, Superintendent of the Sydney Fire Brigade, 266, George-street South.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Sydney, 12th August, 1854.
The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—

On London	30 days' sight	5 per cent. premium
Ditto	60 „ „	4½ „ „
Ditto	90 „ „	4¼ „ „
On the Branches of the National Bank of Scotland, and Provincial Bank of Ireland	1 „ „	5½ „ „
On Ceylon, Colombo	30 „ „	3½ „ „
On China, Hong Kong	30 „ „	5s. 2d. per dollar
Canton	30 „ „	5s. 1d. „ [dollar.
On Mauritius, Port Louis	30 „ „	5s. 2d. per currency
On Bombay	30 „ „	2s. 1d. per rupee
On Calcutta	30 „ „	2s. 1½d. „
On Madras	30 „ „	2s. 1d. „ [dollar
On Singapore	30 „ „	5s. 1d. per Mexican
On Melbourne	15 „ „	1 per cent premium.
Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c.	1 „ „	5 „ „

The Corporation issues credits payable at those places where its Branches or Agencies are established, authorising drafts on this Agency against shipments to Sydney or Melbourne, hypothecated to the Corporation.
Approved bills payable in England, India, Ceylon, China, Mauritius, Singapore and Melbourne, are purchased, or remitted for collection.
The following rates of interest will be allowed until further notice:—
On the daily balance at credit, of a floating Deposit .... 2 per cent.
(Of this class of account no interest is calculated when the balance is below £100, or on any sum in excess of £10,000.)
On Fixed Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal .... 3 per cent.
Ditto ditto, 6 months .... 3½ „
Ditto ditto, 12 months .... 5 „
(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgment made, or at any subsequent period.)
Interest on the twelve months deposits can be drawn quarterly
GEORGE KINGELOW, Agent.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.—Michaelmas Term will commence on MONDAY, October 2nd, on which day the Examination for Matriculation will commence.
Candidates for Matriculation will be required to pay the necessary fee (two pounds) to the Registrar, eight days before the commencement of the Term.
The University Lectures will commence on TUESDAY, October 10th, and will be repeated in the following order:

Classics—Students of the first year	9 A.M.	to	10
Ditto second ditto	10	to	11
Ditto third ditto	11	to	12
Mathematics—Students of the first year	11	to	12
Ditto second ditto	9	to	10
Ditto third ditto	10	to	11
Chemistry—Daily, from	12	to	1
French and German—Daily, from	8	to	9

Any person desirous of attending University Lectures, may do so ....
The subjects for Lectures for the ensuing Term are as follow:
(Classics.)
1st year—Xenophon, "Symposium."
Terence, *Heauton Tim.*
2nd year—Herodotus, Lib. ii.
Odyssæ, Lib. xi.
Lucretius, Lib. iii.
3rd year—Herodotus, Lib. ii.
Cicero, "Epistolæ."
Lectures on Logic will be given twice a week, to Students of the second and third year
A voluntary class twice a week in the "Phædo" of Plato.
(Mathematics.)
1st year—Euclid and Arithmetic.
2nd year—Algebra and Trigonometry.
3rd year—Dynamics.
Chemistry for first, second, and third year students.
(Scholarships.)
The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on WEDNESDAY, November 29th.
The subjects are the following:
1st Year.—Xenophon, "Symposium."
(Classics) Virgil, "Georgic," i. and iv.
Roman Antiquities.
Translation from English into Latin.
Questions in Ancient History connected with the foregoing works.
Mathematics.—Arithmetic and Algebra, as far as Quadratic Equations inclusive.
First four Books of Euclid.
2nd Year.—Homer, "Odyssæ," Lib. xi.
(Classics) Cicero, "Tusc. Disp.," I.
Lucretius, Lib. iii.
Translations from English and Latin.
Questions in Ancient History connected wiht the foregoing works.
Mathematics.—The branches enumerated for candidates in the first Term:—
Fifth and sixth Books of Euclid.
Algebra generally.
Plane Trigonometry.
Experimental Physics.—Heat.
Scholarships of the third year are open, without limitation, to all undergraduates of the year, and are appropriated severally as under:—
To Classics—University Scolarship.
To Mathematics—Barker Scolarship.
To Experimental Physics—Deas Thomson Scholarship.
H. KENNEDY, Registrar.

FAMISHING JEWS in PALESTINE.—List of Subscriptions received for the relief of the famishing Jews in Palestine.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Amount previously advertised	£2246	5	0	By letter to Rawack, Brothers, and Co	0	10	0
Sir Charles Nicholson, Knight, M.C.	18	10	0	Dr. A'Beckett	5	5	0
The Rev. Archdeacon M'Encroe	2	2	0	Dr. Douglass, M.C.	3	0	0
Rev. W. H. Walsh	3	0	0	Mrs. Douglass	1	0	0
Mr. A. Lenehan	1	0	0	Miss Douglass	1	0	0
M. Lee	1	0	0	Mrs. A. Osborne	0	10	0
H. Lee	0	10	0	Master J. Douglass Osborn	0	5	0
J. Lee	0	10	0	H. T. P. Osborn	0	5	0
— Mills	1	0	0	Five servants and labourers at Douglass Park	0	16	0
Rev. M. Brennan, (Penrith)	2	2	0	J. T. Artimage and Co.	5	5	0
Mr. G. Skilton	2	2	0	L. H. Harris and Sons	5	5	0
James O'Brien	2	2	0	Mr. Alex. Dick	3	3	0
C. Newton, Brothers, and Co	10	10	0	A. J. Levy	5	0	0
Mr. Joseph Taylor, (Braidwood)	5	0	0	Saul Solomon	1	1	0
James Middleton	2	2	0	Thomas Barker and Co	10	0	0
J. Reedy	5	0	0	Mr. Henry Schelskey	1	1	0
John Barnett	2	2	0	John Kingsmill (Maitland)	1	0	0
James Forrester	2	2	0	Dr. M'Kellar	1	1	0
Dr. Duigan	1	1	0	Sichel, Sons, and Co.	5	5	0
Mr. Thomas Hewitt	1	1	0	Mr. John Bolton (Razorback)	1	0	0
James Small	1	1	0	Downing	0	10	6
Edward Samuel	1	1	0	Were	0	10	0
Martin Morrison	1	1	0	W. Macdonald	2	2	0
Walker and Son	1	0	0	Harris and Barlow	2	2	0
Mr. S. O'Brien	0	10	0	Mr. J. C. Peters	2	2	0
Dr. Rutter (Parramatta)	1	0	0	W. Dalton	2	2	0
Mr. James Chapman	1	1	0	— Gammie	2	0	0
Charles Roberts	0	10	0	J. Thompson Lear	5	0	0
C. Lush	1	0	0	Philip Phelan	2	2	0
W. W. Fell	1	1	0	Thomas Hogg	1	0	0
W. C. Ashton	2	10	0	M. M. Macdonald (Austenham)	2	0	0
W. Cole	2	10	0	A Friend to the Cause	1	0	0
Edward Johnson	1	1	0	Mr. J. W. Barrett	1	1	0
George Clark	1	1	0	D. S. Welsh	4	10	0
Henry Harris	1	1	0				
Augustus Leopoldt	1	1	0	Total	£2398	2	6

Further subscriptions will be received by the following gentlemen, who form the Committee:—
Mr. Isaac Levy, George-street
Philip Hart, ditto
Jacob Marks, ditto
Jacob Lazarus and Co., ditto
Cohen and Co., ditto
Benjamin and Moses, ditto
Abraham Cohen, Castlereagh-street South
Henry Cohen, Kent-street South
David Cohen, Wynyard-square
S. J. Cohen, Jamison-street
P. J. Cohen, Hunter River Wharf
L. and S. Spyer and Co., Spring-street
A. and M. Moses, Bridge-street
J. G. Raphael, George-street
Rawack Brothers and Co., Spring-street
Joseph Simmons, sen., Pine Cottage, South Head Road
A. Elias, Bathurst-street.
And at the various Banks in the colony.
M. H. SOLOMON, Secretary.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—Sydney Branch, 24th August, 1854. Bills for Discount must be left at the Bank Office, before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY and THURSDAY in each week.
(signed) THOMAS A. CARGILL, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice to Proprietors.—The Board of Directors having determined on making a further call of £3 per share on the shares of the third series, proprietors are hereby requested to pay the same into this Office, on or before MONDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1854.
By order of the Board,
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant-Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex-street,
8th September, 1854.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.—Proprietors of shares in this bank are hereby requested to take notice that a seventh Call of £1 per share has been determined upon, to be payable at the Bank Offices, Pitt-street North, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1854.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.
1st September, 1854.

SCONE.—NOTICE.—Mr. Nathaniel Frederick Asser having become the purchaser from the executors of the late Mr. Horatio Brett, of the stock in trade, book debts, and effects of the store, for some time past carried on at Scone, under the style and firm of "N. F. Asser and Company," all parties indebted to the said firm are requested to settle their accounts with Mr. Asser, who will also discharge all claims upon the same establishment. Dated the 21st September, 1854.
WILLIAM BRETT, JOHN FAIRFAX, L. O. D. JAMES, N. F. ASSER, } Executors of the late Horatio Brett, of Sydney.
Witness, H. W. COOPER.

DRAPERY GOODS FOR THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—The undermentioned articles being required by the Benevolent Society, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward tenders, with samples, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, on or before MONDAY next, the 25th instant, viz.—
300 yards brown calico
200 ditto white ditto
50 pairs men's duck trousers
50 ditto boys' duck, or moleskin ditto
6 dozen pairs worsted stockings
50 pairs 7-4 blankets
50 cotton counterpanes (coloured)
300 yards osnaburg
300 yards blue check
GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.
Sydney, September 21.

£25 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information and prosecute to conviction the person who has branded with T O under the mane a large brown mare, my property, and has also docked her tail. JOHN NEALE, Mandamaar, near Berrima.

£10 REWARD.—Lost, yesterday morning, on the Parramatta-road, a Pocket-book, containing bank notes, receipts, and other papers. The finder will receive the above reward by applying to Mr. JOHN SMITH, Black Swan Inn, Sydney; ALEXANDER CLARKE, Concord; or to Mr. BATE, Diggers' Arms, Parramatta-road. P.S. The reward of £20 will be paid to any one known detaining the above property.

AUCTION AND ESTATE OFFICES, King-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets.
ERLAM AND WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, would remind all parties desirous of letting, purchasing, or selling houses, land or estates, whether by public auction or private contract, that this establishment offers a fixed and general place of registry for houses and properties to be let or disposed of, where the house and land seeker can at all times have reference, with a certainty of obtaining all the particulars and information required.
All houses and properties, the particulars of which are forwarded to this office, will be registered free of expense, and no charge will be made unless the property be let or disposed of.
Mortgages negotiated with promptitude at a low rate of interest. Rents collected.

ERLAM and WILLIAMS would particularly call the attention of capitalists, and parties seeking sound investments, to the following properties, which comprise a few on their list, for sale by private contract:—
4000 acres of land, Goulburn
8 ditto, Newtown
5 ditto, ditto
3 ditto, ditto
2 ditto, ditto
1¼ ditto, ditto
69 ditto, Cook's River
45 ditto, Irishtown, with improvements
67 ditto, district of Illawarra, finely timbered
8 ditto, North Shore
640 ditto, George's River
50 ditto, Petersham
5½ ditto, ditto
5 ditto, Waverley
10 ditto, ditto
8 ditto, ditto
3 ditto, ditto
1½ ditto, ditto
4 ditto, Old South Head Road
5 ditto, Balmain
30 ditto, Canterbury
95 ditto, ditto
345 ditto, Liverpool Road
420 ditto, Port Macquarie
32 Allotments on the Burwood Estate, Parramatta Road
7 Ditto Enmore, 4846 by 130 feet
98 Ditto Newtown
1 Ditto Erskineville Road, Newtown
1 Ditto corner of Bourke and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo, 40 x 80 feet
2 Ditto Bligh-terrace, Newtown
1 Ditto Bello Retiro, 33 x 130 feet
4 Ditto Camperdown Road, 88 x 140 feet
2 Ditto Albion-street, Surry Hills
3 Ditto M'Leay-street, Woolloomooloo
7 Ditto Bligh-terrace, Newtown
3 Ditto Hill-street, Goulburn-street
2 Ditto Battersea
1 Ditto Botany-street, Surry Hills, 113 x 165 feet
TO BE LET ON LEASE, 20, 50, 77, or 99 YEARS.
840 Acres, Dartbrook, 4 miles from Scone
1 Acre, Pyrmont
14 Ditto, Parramatta Road
800 Ditto, Bathurst
½ Ditto, Camperdown Road
6 Ditto, Glebe
4 Ditto allotment, Old South Head Road
1 Allotment Old South Head Road
3 Ditto, Bligh-terrace, Newtown
4-room house, Egan-street, Newtown
4 Ditto ditto, Isabella-street, Camperdown
9 Ditto ditto, Queen-street, Surry Hills
2 5 ditto ditto, Mill-street, Pyrmont
5 Ditto ditto, Cleveland-street, Surry Hills
8 Ditto ditto, Old South Head Road
7 Ditto ditto, Bay View Terrace
10 Ditto, superior family residence, with coach-house and stable, Stanley-street, Hyde Park
5 Ditto, house with kitchen and servants' room, George-street Redfern
4 Ditto, Sydney-street, Redfern
4 Ditto, Stanley-street: Hyde Park
5 Ditto, family residences, Glebe
9 Ditto, ditto, Darling-street, Balmain
TO BE LET ON LEASE, from 1 to 3 years.
5 Room house, with shop, Clarence-street
3 Ditto, Pitt-street
5 Ditto, Adolphus-street, Balmain
5 Ditto, with five acres of land, at Lane Cove
4 Ditto, Greek-street, Glebe
4 Ditto, Pyrmont
5 Ditto, Market-street West
7 Ditto family residence, North Shore
8 Ditto house, Sussex-street
3 Ditto, Macquarie-street South
4 Ditto, Balmain
7 Ditto family residence, Bradley's Head
7 Ditto, Bourke-street, Surry Hills
8 Ditto, ditto, Woolloomooloo
6 Ditto, Thurlow-terrace, Surry Hills
5 Ditto house, Botany Road, Redfern
5 Ditto, Bligh-terrace, Newtown
4 Ditto, with shop, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.
For cards to view, &c., apply to ERLAM and WILLIAMS, Auctioneers and Land Agents, King-street.

APARTMENTS, Furnished, with or without partial board, Elizabeth-street North. Apply to Mr. ASHTON, King-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a respectable family—house pleasantly situated. 25s. a week. For cards of address apply to Mr. WOODWARD, butcher, opposite Cockatoo Inn, Bourke-street.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence at the Dumbarton Castle, Kent street North.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—To Let, a well furnished dining and bedroom to one or two gentlemen, with board if required. Bromley House, 23, Woolloomooloo-street.

HYDE PARK.—Genteel Furnished Apartments, Wood's Cottage, College-street.

HOUSE to be LET.—A good dwelling house, 130, Liverpool-street, at present occupied by J. Anderson, Esq. Apply to Mr. M'DONNELL, Medical Hall, corner of Pitt and Liverpool-street.

NORTH SHORE.—Shops.—Linen Draper's Shop, Apothecary's Shop, Schools.—Allotments of ground, with premises to be erected, as per plan, at the Four Cross Roads, St. Leonard's, North Shore, will be Let, by Mr. W. SLATER, North Shore.

OFFICES TO LET.—The New Buildings, 216 George-street.

STORE TO LET, adjoining the Patent Slip Wharf. Apply by letter, Box 206, Post Office, addressed to Storekeeper, who is open to an engagement.

TO LET, verandah Cottage, 3 rooms; 22s.; for a term. Apply to CRANNY, opposite Ariel Cottage, Redfern.

TO LET, Three Rooms, comfortably furnished, in a pleasant suburban situation, 136, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, at Brisbane Water, a Farm of 160 acres, with a good stone House, containing four rooms. For particulars apply to JOHN BOOTH, Balmain.

TO LET, a very comfortable Dwelling-house, containing four rooms, kitchen, and well of water, situate in Crown-street, Woolloomooloo. Apply to JOHN THOMAS GANNON, 312, Pitt-street.

TO DRAYMEN AND CABMEN.—To let, a two-stall Stable, situate in George-street North. Apply at the Old Blue Posts Inn.

TO LET, a large Store in George-street. Rent £5 a week. Apply 28, Lower George-street.

TO LET, part of a neat verandah Cottage, situate near Bourke-street, Surry Hills. For cards of address apply to Mr. WOODWARD, butcher, opposite Cockatoo Inn, Bourke-street.

TO LET, in Sussex-street, a large and commodious Dwelling-house, fit for the reception of a respectable family, containing ten rooms, detached kitchen, servants' room, coach-house, two-stalled stable, large yard, with water laid on. Apply to T. SMIDMORE, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, a Furnished House at Balmain, 9 rooms, 2 kitchens, outhouses, garden, &c. Apply to H. PATTESON, Flour Company's Wharf.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.
(From the Argus, September 16.)

ONE of the first and most important questions that must occupy the attention of our Legislature in its next session, is at the head of this article. And to facilitate their consideration of the subject we propose to pass under a comparative review our own estimates of expenditure for 1854, with those which have just been laid before the Legislature of New South Wales, a copy of which latter is now before us.

These estimates do not include the departments provided for in the civil list by the Imperial Constitution Act, so that we cannot compare many of the principal establishments; but the following will sufficiently indicate the respective emoluments allowed in the two colonies.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	N. S. W.	Victoria.
Private Secretary	£300	£700
		House-rent 350
	£300	£1050
Speaker Legislative Council	1200	2000
Chairman of Committees	500	800
Clerk of Council	600	800
		House-rent 400
	£600	£1200
Postmaster-General	800	1200
		House-rent 500
	£800	£1700
Secretary and Cashier	500	600
		House-rent 300
	£500	£900
Clerk, 2nd class	200	300
Clerk, 3rd class	125	200
Letter carriers, per diem	4s.	12s.
CIVIL COMMISSARIAT.		
Colonial Storekeeper or Chief Commissary	£600	£1200
		House-rent 500
	£600	£1700
Deputy ditto	Nil.	700
		House-rent 350
		£1050
Chief Clerk	Nil.	600
		House-rent 300
		£900
Accountant	Nil.	500
		House-rent 250
		£750
Inspector of Stores	Nil.	450
		House-rent 225
		£675
Clerks, 2nd class	260	350
Clerks, 3rd class	185	300
	155	250
	125	200

From the above a fair idea may be obtained of the relative emoluments in the two services. It appears that the following are the higher ratios in Victoria:—

Government Expenditure 2

	Higher rate per cent.
Private Secretary	250
Speaker	66
Chairman of Committees	60
Clerk of Council	100
Postmaster-General	112
Secretary and Cashier	80
Clerks, 2nd class	34
„ 3rd class	61
Letter carriers	200

Supposing that the above furnish fair specimens of the respective Government establishments, they show that, on an average, the emoluments paid by the Victorian Governments are 107 per cent. higher than (or more than double) those paid by the Government of New South Wales.

We may here remark that the pretence for this extravagance consists of the relatively high rents, wages, &c., paid in Victoria; but the difference was never so great as represented, which is evident by the fact that there has been no such difference in trademen's wages. Mechanics have families to support and rents to pay, and yet employers have not been obliged to give disproportioned rates of remuneration in order to keep them in the colony. The following are the latest report of the rates of wages current in each of the two capitals.

MECHANICS' WAGES PER DIEM.

	Sydney. s. s.	Melbourne. s. s.
Masons	25 to 30	25 to 35
Bricklayers	25 to 30	25 to 30
Carpenters and Joiners	15 to 20	25 to 30
Plasterers	25 to 30	25 to 30
Blacksmiths	14 to 16	20 to 25
Building labourers	14 to 20	14 to 20

Now the difference between the totals of these respective sums is just 11 per cent., and we do not believe that at any time there has been such a difference as 60, 90, 100, much less 200 or 250 per cent.

Having discussed the rates of remuneration, let us now compare the *numbers* of employes, and the total expense of the departments.

	N. S. W. No. of Persons.	N. S. W. Amount. £	VICTORIA. No. of Persons.	VICTORIA. Amount. £
Governor's Establishments	8	1,415	7	4,012
Legislative Council	24	5,798	19	11,261
Post Office	63	14,809	148	51,999
Colonial Storekeeper	18	4,354	85	82,443
Colonial Architect	12	3,281	64	46,750
Government Printing Office	—	7,837	—	25,960
Gold Fields *	170	42,856	265	114,157
Naval and Military	988	21,144	708	77,664
Police Establishments and Petty Sessions	1054	180,154	2326	711,280
Goal and Penal ditto	121	28,759	481	209,775

We should mention, in reference to the Post Office, that in neither case have the country postmasters been included in the number of officials; and in regard to the Government Printing Office, the numbers of persons employed are not given, as the Sydney estimates do not furnish them.

Adding the numbers and sums of the other establishments above mentioned, we find that the services which, in New South Wales, are performed by 2395 men, require in Victoria no less than 3955; and that while in the former the average expense per head is £120 per annum, the average expense per head per annum in the latter is no less than £305 ! ! ! The consequence is that the difference in the expenditure is something enormous. The departments above enumerated cost in New South Wales £287,740; but in Victoria the very same establishments are estimated to cost £1,207,342.

It may possibly be asserted that we have selected departments in the comparison particularly unfavourable to Victoria. To show how far this is from being the case, we subjoin the heads of the respective total expenditure in each colony, and we venture to challenge the world to produce such a contrast in any other two neighbouring countries:

ESTABLISHMENTS.	N. S. W.	Victoria.
Civil	£147,111	£413,582
Coroners	2,813	8,696
Educational	38,137	140,000
Medical	13,655	22,744
Gold	42,846	114,157
Mint or Assay Office	12,005	10,587
Naval and Military	21,144	77,676
Police	180,154	711,280
Gaols	15,604	50,669
Penal	13,154	159,105
Public Works	107,894	1,206,925
Conveyance of Mails	31,750	77,500
Grants to Public Charities and Institutions	12,747	28,100
Stores and Transport	34,255	94,748
Public Worship	28,000	35,860
University	5,000	9,900
Police Reward Fund	2,000	23,000
Ditto Superannuation Fund	2,000	—
Miscellaneous	28,938	82,131
	£739,221	£3,265,761

Deducting the amounts for public works, the balance may be stated as the cost of Government. For New South Wales, with a population, in 1855, of say 240,000, the amount would be £631,327, or £2 12s. per head. For Victoria, with an average population in 1854, of 150,000, the amount would be £2,058,636, or 84f. 8d. per head. It should be borne in mind, that the population of New South Wales is scattered over a territory more than double the extent of Victoria, and, consequently, the postal, transport, judicial, police, and other services are conducted necessarily at greater comparative expense.

From the simple facts above stated, it is impossible to doubt that the present Government establishments, to the extent of at least one-half, constitute what is little better than an organised system of plunder; that upwards of a million of pounds sterling are annually taken from the colonists to support in idleness and luxury a parcel of useless and incapable drones, who not only do no good, but who, by setting an example of extravagant habits, do the most serious mischief, and retard the industrial progress of the country.

We were about to appeal to our legislators, as representatives of the people, to set their faces against this iniquity; but we remember that they have no power. We must appeal, therefore, to our all-powerful but "honest" Governor to protect this people from the swarms of cormorants who have fattened upon the fruits of their laborious industry, and to rescue this interesting colony from the extravagance and mismanagement into which it has sunk, through the absence of any of the effective checks usually consequent upon a constitutional form of government.

* In the number for N. S. W., police are included.

TASMANIA.

THE *Colonial Times* of the 2nd instant publishes the following abstract of the new Port Regulation Bill:—

This is an Act to amend the Ports Regulation Act, 1852, and proposes to provide that the port officer shall appoint places for the discharge and deposit of coal, ballast, rubbish, &c. No coal, ballast, &c., to be unshipped except on to dry land. All such matters to be deposited in appointed places, or at a distance of not less than twenty feet from the water edge of wharf, &c., and to be cleared away within forty-eight hours. If not cleared away, may be removed by port officer, at the cost of the persons offending under this Act. Tarpaulin, &c., to be used to prevent the falling of any such coal, ballast, &c., into the dock or port. Cargo not to be deposited so as to damage the wharf. Sunken or stranded vessels to be cleared away. Trees felled in or over navigable rivers or creeks to be cleared away. Timber, &c., left on the wharf, to be removed in forty-eight hours. No person permitted to injure or destroy sea-marks or beacons. The port officer to board vessels arriving from beyond sea, when the master shall furnish particulars of ships' crew, &c., and deliver mails. No boat to be permitted to board or go alongside of any vessel until anchored, except those containing the emigration agent, pilot, boarding officer, customs, or health officer. The port officer to deliver to the master a copy of the port regulations. Vessels having more than 25 lbs. weight of gunpowder on board to hoist an union jack, and comply with regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor. Lieutenant-Governor to grant pilots' licenses. Persons already licensed may continue to act. Lieutenant-Governor to fix rates of pilotage. Vessels under 50 tons not to pay duty, except when a pilot is actually employed; this is also provided in the case of colonial traders, upon the issue of a certificate of exemption from the Collector of Customs; or under a certificate to the master of qualification as pilot issued by the port office. Exemption flags to be kept flying. The registered tonnage of an English ship to be recognized here. In cases of dispute the tonnage to be calculated under the Act ix. Vic., chap. 89. Pilotage payable to port officer. Outward bound vessels to take a pilot. Inward bound vessels to receive one. Pilots not boarding vessels above certain limits to be entitled to only half rates. Pilots detained on board vessels under quarantine, &c., to be entitled to 20s. per diem extra. Harbour masters' duties defined. Masters and crews of vessels to assist him in his duties. He may make ropes fast to other vessels, and hire assistance and tackle, and purchase ballast. Colonial traders to remove themselves in certain cases. Coasters to move on order. Lieutenant-Governor to fix the time during which vessels shall occupy berths alongside wharfs, &c.; to fix depth to which vessels shall load in any dock. Lighthouse rates payable to Collector of Customs. Lieutenant-Governor may vary rates. Wharfage rates payable to the Collector of Customs. Whalers and ships in ballast exempted from port charges. Bonded oil and whalebone exempted from wharfage rates. Masters otherwise exempted from port charges exempted also from penalty for not taking a pilot. Such vessels, however, may not anchor within certain limits, without permission. Certain metallic ores exempted from wharfage. A penalty provided for an insufficient watch on board vessels in harbour. Masters to answer all challenges. Masters to get sprit-sail yard fore and aft when required; and not to unmoor without permission. Vessels to unshot guns. Combustible matters not to be lighted on board ship. Persons dying to be buried ashore. Clearance may be detained till the charges are paid. Lieut.-Governor may make further rules when necessary. Actions brought under this act to be commenced in three months from the date of the offence. The mode of procedure and penalties are then appended. The following schedules are appended: *Light-House Rates.*—For every vessel employed in the coasting trade on entering inwards at the Customs of this colony 4d. per ton, for every other vessel entering inwards at the Customs of this colony, 9d. per ton. *Wharfage Rates*—For every tun butt, 1s. 6d., pipe or puncheon, 1s. 3d.; hogsheads, 1s. barrel, tierce, or quarter cask, 8d.; case, crate, cask, bale, box, trunk, bag, or other package of drapery, ironmongery, glassware, earthenware, stationary, or other goods, millstones, bellows, or other bulky articles, 1s. 3d.; case of Geneva wine, &c., in bottle, small case, keg, bag, and other small packages not otherwise enumerated, chest of tea, 6d.; halfchest or box of tea, paint, paint oils, turpentine, &c., in keg, case, jar, or bottle, dozen of oars, 3d.; spades, shovels, forks, frying-pans, brooms, &c., per dozen, 2d.; bushel of grain or malt, 2d.; four-wheel carriage, £1 5s.; two-wheel carriage, 12s. 6d.; sugar, coffee, rice, potatoes, flour, meal, salt, cordage, flax, oakum, iron, steel, lead, or other loose metal, machinery, and other heavy goods not otherwise enumerated, per ton and in proportion for each cwt., 4s.; coals, ditto, 1s. 3d.; staves, handspikes, gunstocks, and small pieces of shaped wood, per 100, 1s. 3d.; table, chest of drawers, or bureau, each, 1s. 3d; chairs or tubs, per dozen, 1s. 3d.; timber, per load of 50 cubic feet, and so on in proportion for every quarter of a load, 2s. 6d. All articles for the use or her Majesty's Government, and all goods or merchandise the produce of this colony or of the fisheries thereof, as well as all oil and whalebone landed in the colony from any vessel, and all empty casks intended for the fisheries, to be exempt from wharfage.

LOST IN THE BUSH.—(To the Editor of the *Portland Guardian.*) Mount Gambier, September 5th, 1854.—Dear Sir,—I forward a brief account of a most miraculous escape from "death in the bush." It would be impossible for me to describe the mixed feelings of gratitude and joy I feel.—G. NUGENT. "While exploring in the immediate neighbourhood of Mount Gambier, I lost my way in the bush, where I wandered four days and three nights without food, and without clothing, with the exception of those I had on. I had no person with me—my black man, without my knowledge, having joined a party on their way to the 'Couring,' thinking that I could find the next station, only five miles from me. I set out in search of it, and having been overtaken by night without finding it, was compelled to make a fire, fortunately having matches with me, and sit on a log all night, the rain, with few and far intermissions, descending the whole time. Patiently awaiting daybreak, which at last appeared, I started again in search of a station, but with no better success Feeling cold, wet, and hungry, I was unable to hold out very long; so about three o'clock came to a halt, lit a fire, made a bed of boughs, bark, and grasses opposite the fire, which, large as it was, was scarcely sufficient to keep the side next to it dry. I slept soundly, only disturbed by showers of hail which fell frequently during the night. Again at break of day I commenced looking for a station, and at the close of it found myself still "bushed" and much weaker. Up to this time I felt very keenly the want of food, but now a different feeling began to show itself, partaking of delirium. In this state of mind I again came to a halt in a hollow tree, which I made comparatively comfortable, and lit my fire opposite it, where I slept warm and dry. The next day, being the fourth, I had scarcely power to walk more than three or four miles, and very calmly and deliberately resigning myself to Him who "is a present help to man in time of trouble," I arranged some instruments and notes I had with me, hung them up in the tree over me, put my stick, on which was my hat, near the path, close to which was my expected grave. In this frame of mind, which was the reverse of unhappy, I lay down and slept an hour, when a black man, mounted on a horse, very unexpectedly made his appearance, and saved me from death,—we looking at each other with surprise, but with very different feelings, he with wonder at seeing a white man lost in the bush. Blacks cannot imagine it possible that such a thing could be. I with gratitude having mounted his horse, he led me to Mr. Meredith's station, for which place I started four days previously. Mr. Scott, in the absence of Mr. Meredith, acquitted himself in a most kind and truly hospitable manner, which, together with the kindness of Mr. M'Callum and family, to whom I am also deeply indebted, enabled me once more to resume my exploring tours, and to write this as a token of gratitude to a merciful Providence for His most unexpected delivery.—G. NUGENT.

WALL'S TAIL-MACHINE.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Some time ago you published a letter written by Mr. Wall, the Collector of the Australian Museum, on the subject of propelling vessels by a machine made like unto the tail of an "old" or "new codger," for the "illustration" of which he has obtained considerable credit. At the time I thought I had somewhere seen a similar idea expressed in some work on construction of steamers; and I have lately found the passage in a Treatise on the Marine Steam Engine, by Mr. Robert Murray, C.E., Vol. II. 2nd Ed. 1852. As it may serve to assist Mr. Wall, if he actually has in his eye a new invention, or to set him right if he has only embodied a conception derived accidentally from another person, I beg to forward to you the following extracts from Mr. Murray's work, stating that he has illustrated his meaning by three figures—one of the tail fin of the salmon, one of that of the herring, and one of that of the mackarel—showing the way in which that fin opens like the fan of a screw.

"*Macintosh's Elastic Propeller.*—This propeller is constructed with flexible blades of steel, in such a manner that when made to revolve the action of the water in pressing against them to propel the vessel, bends or springs their faces back, so as to make them approach near to a disc at right angles to its axis; and it is understood that Mr. Macintosh, if he could construct his blades to be so very flexible, would desire that they should be so bent as to assume this form when revolving at their highest velocity. In this case, the propulsion of the vessel, instead of being obtained on the principle of the screw, may be looked upon as being obtained by the elastic spring or tendency of the blades to recover their form, thus keeping up a constant pressure upon the water behind them and forcing the vessel forward. The higher the velocity of the revolution is, the more the blades will be bent back, and the greater will be the propelling force, until they assume the form of a disc, when any further velocity would cease to produce additional effect.

"*Comparison of the Flexible Propeller with the Action of a Fish.*—The tails of three fishes—salmon, mackarel, and herring—that swim at high velocities, are here represented; and if the mode of their action be considered, it is conceived that it will be seen to resemble that of Macintosh's propeller, more than that of the Archimedean screw. When the tail of the fish is moved to the right, the web or their finny part is bent to the left on account of its weakness, in comparison with the stronger parts near the body; and it is conceived that it is from the water pressing upon this oblique portion, while it keeps it bent back in opposition to the force exerted by the fish to send it to the right, that the motion is obtained."

Here, then, we have undoubtedly the tail-machine, not only illustrated, but assigned to an inventor; and unless, Mr. Wall can show cause in favor of a whale's tail in preference, *according to strict scientific principles*, to the tails of the three fishes before mentioned, it is to be feared that all that can be said for his proposal is, that it is "very like a whale." If I recollect, Mr. Wall had a contrivance of *catgut*, and other novel nauticalities, to set his tail wagging; but Mr. Macintosh dispenses with any less serviceable material than metal. This principle seems to be derived from the fin rays of the fish-tail, which is, no doubt, right; for the web of the tail is merely like that of a duck's foot, an expansion of skin, such as stretched canvas or other similar contrivance, would be to push against the water.

I by no means intend to throw any disrespect over Mr. Wall's invention, because, if original, he is entitled to as much reverence for his judgment and ability as Mr. Macintosh for his. And the world has seen in the case of the discovery of the planet Neptune how two astronomers, Mr. Adams and M. Leverier, at the same time and in different countries were engaged in the very same discovery without each knowing the other's pursuits. So also, Mr. Wall, studying the caudal phenomena of cetaceans in Sydney, and Mr. Macintosh studying the best method of screw-propulsion in Europe may both be deserving of the "mural crown." If, therefore, our celebrated naturalist is still engaged in contriving a rapid means of crossing the ocean, do not let him give up his studies because Mr. Macintosh prefers herring, or mackarel, or salmon, to whale-bone; but let him prepare a model for exhibition at Paris, which will serve to show that this colony has an undoubted right to claim pre-eminence in the science of screws—*e. g.* the famous Bomerang of the gallant Surveyor General—the no less ingenious device of the Honorable E. Deas Thomson, and the hinder appendage of the Curator of the Museum. It has been said that we have more screws in this colony than there are in all the world besides; it would be a fair addition to the colonial curiosities to send home a few for exhibition, and nothing would so much add to the cetacean fame of our scientific naturalist, as the exhibition of his ingenuity and skill in turning whales to account in a way likely to be advantageous to the universe, and which will extinguish all the light derived from blubber and oil.

On referring to the accounts that have been published respecting the tails of whales, I find that their structure is different from that of the tails of the herring, &c., and, therefore, there is a field for Mr. Wall's science, in demonstrating the superiority of the one over the other for marine propellers. The description of what the whale can do with his latter end is thus given by Mr. Dewhurst in his Natural History of Cetacea:—"Sometimes the whales throw themselves into a perpendicular position, with their heads downwards, rearing their tails high aloft in the air, beating the water with awful violence. . . . . Sometimes the whale shakes his tremendous tail in the air, crackling like a whip, resounding to the distance of many miles. When it retires from the surface, it first lifts its head, then plunges it under water, elevates its back like the segment of a spear, deliberately rounds it away towards the extremity, throws its tail out of water, and then disappears."

"In the construction of his tail," the author says—"The manner in which this tremendous and only *weapon of defence* belonging to this animal is constructed is, perhaps, as beautiful as to its mechanism as any other part of the animal: it is wholly composed of three layers of tendinous fibres, covered by the common cutis and cuticle; two of these layers are external, and the other internal. The direction of the fibres of the external layers is the same as in the tail, forming a structure one-third of an inch thick; but varying, in this respect, as the tail is thicker or thinner. The middle layer is composed entirely of tendinous fibres, passing directly across, between the two external ones above described, their length being in proportion to the thickness of the tail; a structure which gives amazing strength to this part."

Now, I do not know whether Mr. Wall will be able or not to get any hints about the construction of his machine from the above extracts; but it will gratify me should he do so. He will, however, see that the whale uses his tail in defence; and if he can accomplish this part of the business, as well as the locomotive arrangements, he will be the author of the most ingenious device in the annals of navigation. By fitting up a steamer with a whale's tail, he might, perhaps, succeed in attaining velocity equal to a comet's; and at the same time thrashing an enemy; and, in case of defeat, to save the ignominy of the disaster and the expense of gunpowder in blowing up his craft, he may be able to follow the whale in all his evolutions, "throw his vessel into a perpendicular position, with its head downwards, rearing its tail high aloft in the air," so "plunge downwards and disappear." As the whale uses his tail as a "whip," the Russians might be served out on the spot without waiting for the orthodox "knout," which they would doubtless prefer; for it is clear, if they come into these waters, they deserve a sound flogging.

What a dodge would this be to them should they chance to come a harpooning in New South Wales; and what an era in navigation would dawn upon us, if, instead of the "screw" being obliged to be defended, as at present, it could be converted into a flail to knock the chaff of Scandinavian impudence about the ears of the Autocrat, or enable our Sydney horse marines to plunge into immortality with all their glory, without the horrors of a Siberian exile to wind up a defeat or disaster.

Very respectfully,
RORQUAL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—One who pretends to some little experience in military matters, and entertains a sincere wish that the newly raised Volunteer Corps may realise, if not all the wishes, at least all the expectations at first formed of it, would beg to avail himself of your kind permission to offer to the Executive Government, to the members of the corps, and to the public generally, a few remarks in reference to its formation, its progress at drill, and the prospect of its ultimate efficiency.

I think, Sir, that it must be unnecessary for me to tell you that the first great object to be held in view in the formation of a new corps from the heterogeneous mass that must compose it, is the appointment of officers of experience, energy, and efficiency, to superintend the varied, and, I may add, not uncomplicated, machinery to be by them set in motion. These officers should be men proverbial for a knowledge of their profession in all its details; men of even temper, sound sense, and gentlemanlike bearing; men who are themselves zealous in all that appertains to their profession, and who are possessed of sufficient tact to infuse into others a portion of that zeal which actuates themselves; in a word, they should be practical, thorough-going officers, efficient alike in the bureau, in front of a drill squad, a battalion, or a brigade. These, Sir, are the men that we want to create a useful and efficient corps; and, without them, an efficient corps we never can have.

I think it cannot be denied that the two gentlemen who at present constitute the brigade executive of our corps fall short, very far short indeed, of the requirements above set forth. I will admit that both of them may at times appear to exhibit zeal in the performance of what properly *are* and *are not* their duties; but zeal, unaccompanied by knowledge, is, in my opinion, not only not useful, but positively injurious. I doubt not, Mr. Editor, but that many of the old military officers among your readers could tell you some curious tales about blundering egotistical zeal and its consequences. Zeal of this sort can never form an efficient volunteer corps. Zeal, to be useful, must be accompanied by knowledge, tempered by discretion, and at the same time exhibit a total absence of egotism, self-love, and arbitrary and exclusive dealings; without these necessaries, and indeed indispensable accompaniments; zeal, as I have already said, is positively injurious.

It is unreasonable to suppose that officers who have been for a long period of years absent from the active duties of their profession can, without again descending to all the minutiæ and (to old hands) drudgery of elementary drill and study, be qualified to impart even to the educated and intelligent men who constitute the Sydney Volunteers a knowledge of the military profession. It is a recognised axiom among practical and military men, that officers who have spent some years in indolent retirement, or as *attaches* to viceregal courts and general staffs, are, on their removal from their seats of ease and luxury to the active duties of their profession, better qualified to criticise orders, puff cigars, play billiards, and wince a tardy and supercillious obedience to the wishes and commands of their regimental superiors, than to drill recruits or make soldiers. I myself am an old man, and am beginning to be too sensible of the ravages of time to hope possibly to be of much service to my adopted country in the event of invasion; but I have sons and relations in the hey-day of youth, who, in conjunction with their comrades, are ready to devote all their spare time and energies to the acquirement of such military knowledge as would render them formidable antagonists to their country's enemies, if the means of acquiring such knowledge were only placed at their disposal; but it must be but too obvious to every professional man that at the present moment such means do not exist. One of my sons entered for the Artillery, and evinced a most laudable desire at once to proceed to the acquirements of the knowledge of the duties of that most essential branch of the service; but to his repeated enquiries of "When will drill commence?" no definite answer has been returned: and this is the more extraordinary, as it appeared by Council papers lately given to the public through your columns, that provision has been made in this branch of the service alone for a staff consisting of one commissioned officer and two non-commissioned officers; but I suppose that the officers for this service is another of your antiquated easy-going old gentlemen who considers with the rest that his duties are mainly to consist in looking very dignified and important, and that the minor subjects of organisation and drill are altogether incompatible with his dignity. This, Sir, will never do for this branch of the service; it is absolutely necessary to have a working officer; and if such cannot be found in this garrison, try Victoria, try Van Diemen's Land, try anywhere that he can be got. Start him to work *at once*, impress him with the notion that he must deal more in shot and shell than red tape, wax tapers, sealing wax and supercilious looks;—these latter are all very nice things in their way, but not at all essential to our present purpose. We *want*, absolutely *want*, a good artillery company to defend the entrance to our unprotected harbour, and we can never hope to have such a company unless the officer charged with its organisation and drill exhibits that honest zeal and energy which such an important duty demands. The Calliope starts on another cruise to-morrow, the Electra will soon return to her own station, and the Frenchman to his, and then to what are we to look for defence? To the few guns without ammunition or men to work them placed at Middle Head and Fort Macquarie. It is lamentable and humiliating to be obliged to admit that, the moment the Calliope leaves the harbour, we are exposed to the insult and aggression of the smallest vessel in the service of his Majesty of all the Russias. And now, Mr. Editor, having painted rather a sorrowful picture of the present state of affairs, I deem it but a duty that I owe to myself and fellow-colonists to offer you the aid of a rather lengthened and varied experience in providing a remedy, and with that view I would suggest that the Volunteer Corps should embrace the three arms of the service, viz., artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and that the drill and exercise of each arm should be placed under the immediate superintendence of an energetic, active, and efficient officer, who is at present, or has *very recently* been, on full pay, and in the performance of regimental duty; and that the commandant of the garrison, or an officer nominated by him, and not under the rank of major, be charged with the duties of personal superintendence and inspection of the three arms; but I am not quite sure that it would be wise to permit such superintendent to meddle in such matters purely regimental as usually belong to the prerogative of battalion commanding officers, as such unnecessary interference in things of no real importance appears to me to be vexatious, and calculated to lessen the commanding officer in the eyes of the corps, and thereby impair his usefulness.

The corps having been distributed as above suggested, each branch should be handed over to the officer charged with the superintendence of its drill, which should be proceeded with at once zealously and systematically. By the adoption of this plan, the three arms would vie with each other in the rapid acquirement of a knowledge of their several duties. The officer charged with each department of instruction would feel his professional reputation to be identified with the progress of those under his orders, and be thereby stimulated to a vigorous and zealous discharge of his duties, and as a national consequence we should ere long be enabled to rejoice in the additional security afforded by a small but efficient and active cavalry force, a growing and rapidly improving force of artillery, and a battalion of infantry fit for anything; and what, Mr. Editor, would be still better, we would have within ourselves the nucleus of an army that would by little and little proportion itself to our growing importance and population.

The foregoing remarks, Mr. Editor, are dictated by a sincere desire for the safety and welfare of the land of my adoption; and trusting that you may deem them worthy of a place in your useful columns, I beg to subscribe myself,

Faithfully yours,
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER AND COLONIST.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In reference to the letter of a "Sixteen Years' Citizen," in this day's paper, I beg to state that in the English Registration Courts it has always been ruled that where a *continued occupancy* of premises of sufficient value to give a vote, although not *the same premises*, was proved, that the vote was good, and has been placed on the list of voters. Why should not this be the case here? How ridiculous that the law should say that the qualification of a voter shall be a rental of so much per annum, and then because he has not continued to reside in one particular premises, but has actually quadrupled the amount of his rent by removal to another, forsooth, must not have a vote. When will law and common sense be synonymous?

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
Q.

"CLASSICS FOR EVER."
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—What a pity it is when our "classical" officials throw off their sparks of wit from the grindstones of debate, in the shape of quotations from their old school-books, such as Horace and Virgil, they do not send a corrected copy of their quotations beforehand to the reporters' gallery, to prevent such a massacre of legitimate Latin as is made of it.

I have my eye especially on the concluding sentence of the honorable Colonial Treasurer's speech yesterday, as reported in this morning's *Herald*. It is not necessary that a reporter or a printer should know Latin, but it is not fair to that respectable authority, Horatius Flaccus, that he should be so wretchedly done into Australian Latin in the Legislative Assembly, or "Parliament," as two honourable members called it last night.

As revolutionary movements were threatened in the debate, I wish to protest against the extension of their movements into the domain of prosody and grammar.

Your obedient servant,
ORBILIA.

21st September.

TURKISH JUSTICE AGAINST ADULTERATION OF BREAD.—The bakers at Kars have received a good lesson. Hitherto the bread supplied to the troops has been most unsatisfactory, and the contractors have made a fortune. Haireddin Pacha summoned the principal contractor, and expostulated with him. The contractor admitted that the bread was not good, and promised to remedy it on the morrow. The morrow came with the same black gritty loaves, and no improvement. The Pacha sent again for the baker, who again promised that the next day's bread should be better. This scene was repeated three days following, and on the third day the bread was not a whit better. Haireddin Pacha then treated the contractor (a Greek worth millions) to a little Turkish justice. He had five large loaves brought to the palace, took out all the black coarse crumbs, and forced the contractor to swallow the whole. This worthy was carried out swollen to nearly double his usual breadth, and cured of cheating the poor soldiers. At Erzeroum the bakers have likewise been called to account. The new Pacha threatens to have them bastinadoed before their own shops if the bread does not improve.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1504159

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The following is an outline of a Lecture on Water, delivered at this Institution a few evenings ago:—

"The ancients believed, nor is the idea even in these much vaunted enlightened days quite exploded, that there are four elements, namely, Earth, Air, Fire, and Water. Chemistry shows that none of these are elements; they are about sixty in number—some solids, of which are all the metals—some fluids, and some gases. Water is composed of two gaseous elements—oxygen and hydrogen. Now before we consider water, it will be necessary to introduce these to your notice. I shall begin with oxygen. This element exists only under the form of gas; it is colourless, transparent, and somewhat heavier than air. It occurs in greater abundance in nature than any other element; at least one-third of the whole earth is oxygen. Water contains eight-ninths of its weight, and air about one-fifth of its bulk, of this element. Sand contains one-half of its weight of oxygen, clay and limestone nearly as much. It is essential to the existence, and enters largely into the composition of vegetables and animals. It is distinguished from other gases by supporting combustion with great vigour. The lecturer here illustrated the principle by several experiments. When combustion takes place in common air, the same phenomena occur, but less rapidly and to a less extent. By burning substances in a given portion of common air, the bulk of the air is diminished one-fifth, and the remaining quantity will support neither combustion nor animal life. (Experiment with phosphorus in common air). The grand uses of air being to support life and combustion, and its pure part being abstracted thereby, a continual supply becomes necessary wherever these processes are carried on. This shows how important it is to renew the fresh air of the rooms we live in. (Experiment with blood). Now from what we have seen of combustion it might perhaps be thought life would be carried on equally brilliant in pure oxygen; it is singular that the oxygen is necessary to respiration, in a state of purity it is deleterious. When an animal is plaued under a receiver containing pure oxygen, no inconvenience is at first perceived, but after an interval of an hour or more the circulation and respiration become very rapid, and the system in general is highly excited. Symptoms of debility subsequently ensue, followed by insensibility, and death occurs in six, eight, or ten hours. On examination after death, the blood is found highly florid in every part of the body, and the heart beats strongly for some time after death. This gas was discovered by Priestley, in 1774, who called it dephlogisticated gas. The name it now bears, derived from two Greek words—meaning to generate acid—was proposed by Lavoisier, who considered it the sole cause of acidity. Priestley was undoubtedly the first discoverer in 1774, and it redounds little to Lavoisier's honour his assuming to have been the discoverer. Dr. Thomson, in his History of Chemistry, says, "Dr. Priestley discovered oxygen in August, 1774;" and he informs us in his Life that, in the autumn of that year, he went to Paris, and exhibited to Lavoisier, in his own laboratory, the mode of obtaining oxygen by heating red oxyde of mercury in a gun-barrel, and the properties by which this gas is distinguished; indeed, the very properties which Lavoisier himself enumerates in his paper. There can be no doubt, therefore, that Lavoisier was acquainted with oxygen gas in 1774, and that he owed his knowledge of it to Priestley. The discovery of this gas made an immense revolution in the science of chemistry.

HYDROGEN.

We now come to the consideration of this element. Hydrogen is a colourless gas. It is the lightest substance known, being one-fifteenth of the specific gravity of air. It is a highly inflammable substance, but non-supporter of combustion. (Experiment with gas in tumbler; experiment used to detect arsenic). These two gases, when made chemically to unite, form water. (Experiment with bottle). That water is the combination of oxygen and hydrogen can be proved both by analysis and synthesis. (He showed that notwithstanding the paradoxical nature of the subject, it was far from difficult to set the Thames on fire, provided the principles of chemical science, in relation to the extraction of gases from water were carried out to the fullest extent. The power of the oxygen, blow pipes, and several other experiments were here introduced.) Hydrogen is now considered by chemists as a metal, enormously volatile, standing in the same relation to mercury that mercury does to platinum, but still possessed of all truly chemical peculiarities of the metallic state, and no more deprived of the common-place qualities of lustre, hardness, and brilliancy than is the mercurial atmosphere which fills the apparently empty top of the tube of a barometer, or the salivating atmosphere of a quicksilver mine, or of a gilder's workshop.

WATER.

Water is a liquid of which the most useful properties are well known. Without it neither animal nor vegetable life could be supported. Water is very widely diffused in nature more so than we generally believe.

Of the organic bodies, whether vegetable or animal, water is a large constituent during life, and a powerful solvent after death. Potatoes, 75; Turnips, 90; of a plaster of paris statue, weighing 5lbs. more than 1lb., is solidified water. Even the opal is but flint and waters, 9 of earth, to 1 of water. Of an acre of clay land a foot deep, weighing about 1200 tons, 400 are water; and even of the great mountain chains, many millions of tons are water solidified in earth. Water, indeed exists around us in almost every shape, and in almost everything. When the housewife buys 1 lb. of alum, she receives in exchange for her money no less than 45 per cent. of water, or nearly half; in carbonate of soda, 65 per cent., and in soap a variable quantity sometimes amounting to 70 per cent. Even the transparent air we breathe contains in ordinary weather (in England) about 5 grains of water to every cubic foot, and this no more wets the air than the solidified water, and the lime or opal in which it is absorbed; of the quantity contained in vegetables, fruits, and meal, we are well informed. Of the human frame, bones included, only about one-quarter is solid matter, chiefly carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, the rest water. If a man weighing 10 stone were squeezed flat under a hydraulic press, 7½ stone of water would run out and only 2¼ stone of dry residue remain. A man is therefore, chemically speaking, 45lbs of carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen diffused through 5½ pailfuls of water. Water does not exist in nature in a perfectly pure condition. It contains dissolved a small portion of atmospheric air and carbonic acid, and also certain quantities of solid impurities, of which common salt, sulphates, and carbonates of lime are the most important, and occasionally iron. These impurities arise from the water in percolating through porous rocky strata, dissolving the substances it meets. Hence rain water or melted snow is the purest water which can be obtained in nature, but even these are chemically impure, containing carbonic acid and air. To obtain water pure it is necessary to distil it.

The impurities of water generally consist of earthy substances; organic matter in a state of decomposition; the presence of living animals; and mechanical impurities.

CONCLUSION.

He then proceeded to show that these mineral impurities frequently caused a hardness of the water, which rendered it unfit either for culinary, domestic, or manufacturing purposes, thus showing great loss to those who have to use it.

The estimated loss to the inhabitants of London is yearly £250,000 in the article of soap alone; taking into consideration other expences caused by the hardness of the water, the total unnecessary outlay of capital is *two millions of money*; the estimated destruction of ladies' collars alone, £20,000 per annum from that cause. Taking the population of Sydney at 45,000, the annual saving from the use of water of 5 instead of 10 degrees of hardness, would be £9000 and the saving of clothes as much more. Another witness against the use of hard water was the celebrated M. Soyer: he reprobates the use of hard-water for all culinary processes, and gave evidence to the effect that in the article of tea a saving might be effected to the amount of 33 per cent.

The washing bills of the metropolis of England estimated at the low average of 1s. per head per week, would amount to upwards of £5,000,000 per annum. Thus it would be seen by using soft water an enormous saving of money and labour might be made. This would be a real saving, since the soap and soda are irrevocably lost.

A working man's calico shirt costing 2s., and washed 40 times at 3d., has five times its original value expended before it is worn out; a like proportion holds in the costlier washing of more expensive articles. So far, therefore, as the home market is concerned, the *washerwoman's interest* actually exceeds in pecuniary magnitude the gigantic cotton interest itself. Of this washing expenditure nearly one-tenth, or half a million sterling, is laid out in soap and soda—9600 tons and upwards of the former, and 3000 tons of the latter. From the experience of Glasgow and Bolton, where soft-water supplies have recently been introduced, it appears that our London outlay on soda and soap might be reduced one-half, i.e. to £250,000 per annum, by substituting a softer water, while a still greater saving would result from the diminished wear and tear of linen itself and proportionate abated toil of the laundress.

We have considered only the mineral impurities of water. The organic impurities are in most water very numerous, and highly deleterious to health. The investigation of these belongs rather to the naturalist and microscopists than to the analytical chemist. The question is at present but imperfectly understood.

Liebig says, only about 70 years ago was chemistry like a grain of seed from a ripe fruit separated from the other physical sciences. With Black, Cavendish, and Priestley its new era began. Since the discovery of oxygen, the civilized world has undergone a revolution in manners and customs. The knowledge of the composition of the atmosphere, of the solid crust of the earth, of water, and of their influence upon the life of plants and animals, was linked with that discovery. It may well be said that the material prosperity of empires has increased many-fold since the time oxygen became known, and the fortune of every individual has been augmented in proportion. Every discovery in chemistry has a tendency to bring forth similar fruits. Every application of its laws is capable of producing advantages to the state in some way or other, augmenting its powers or promoting its welfare.

There can be no doubt that animal and vegetable impurities present in water, especially that supplied to towns, are considerably increased by the mode in which the supplies are conducted in open conduits, or exposed in open reservoirs. Bad indeed is the effect of all this: it has moral as well as physical evils attendant on it: the absence of coolness at aeration indisposes the working class to use water as a beverage and in too many instances drives them to habitual indulgences in fermented liquors.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—A very important despatch was transmitted yesterday, by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, to the Legislative Council, respecting the Parliament Bill. It was a despatch from Sir George Grey, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the Governor of New South Wales, and stated that the remarks contained therein were to be considered equally applicable to this colony. The burden of the enclosed despatch, couched, of course, in the polite verbiage usual in such documents, was to the effect that Parliament could do nothing with the Australian Constitutions during the current session, and that the subject was of such importance, and some of the provisions in some of the Bills so novel, that the Bill necessary to be laid before Parliament would have to be very carefully prepared, and its provisions very maturely considered. The constitutional changes in Australia, therefore, may be considered as postponed for at least nine months. This is a result which we had so confidently expected, and so repeatedly predicted, that we cannot pretend to be surprised at it. Our greatest regret is that the Parliament Bill has not come back to us to be amended. It will be lying idle at home, and its fate very questionable; while, if we had it out here, we might modify it very considerably—perhaps "burk" it altogether. There is in many quarters a growing conviction that the Bill was too hastily passed; that, with our limited population, and the undeniable difficulty that exists in finding suitable candidates to represent the few constituencies we have already, the institution of the two Chambers is premature; that a modification of our present Chamber—such as would get rid of the objectionable nominee element and introduce somewhat of responsible government—would meet all our wants for the present, and would most probably be conceded by the Government; and that the control of the land fund might be conceded on terms less vigorous than those which have been hitherto represented. However, our Parliament Bill is now in England, and we must therefore do the best we can with it. We should suggest that some means of communication be opened up with the friends of the colony in England, and that a correspondence be carried on with them, acquainting them with the views and feelings of the colonists on the question, and furnishing them with every facility for watching our interests with advantage.—*South Australian Register.*

KOORINGA.—ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF MR. T. B. MARCHANT.—J. W. Macdonald, Esq., Special Magistrate, held an inquest on Friday, 1st instant, before a most respectable jury, touching the death of the above gentleman, who, it came out in evidence, was found that morning about 400 yards from Aberdeen, on the road to Booberowie, quite dead. He left Kooringa about half-past 8 the evening previous, in good health, having waited to get the letters by that evening's mail, and was transacting business a few minutes before he met with the fatal accident. It also appears that at a sudden turn of the road, at the corner of a hill, there is a mound of white earth thrown out of a shaft, at which the horse he was riding must have shied, for it left the road for about 100 yards, and from every indication the horse, which was then going at a fast rate, suddenly stopped and threw his rider over his head, causing (according to the medical testimony) a fracture of the base of the skull; a verdict was returned accordingly of "accidental death." The deceased was universally beloved and respected, and the storekeepers in Kooringa intend keeping their shops closed during the interment. He had been, as appeared from the papers found in his possession, among his other labours of love, collecting for the widows and orphans of those who were engaged in the present war, and in which he had been very successful. His loss will be much felt in the circle in which he moved, and society in general has lost one of its brightest ornaments—"an upright and generous man."—*Ibid.*

EDINBURGH, JULY 6.—The appointment of Mr. John Hill Burton as secretary to the prison board is confirmed.—The agricultural reports from the adjacent counties for the month of June, which appear in the *Scotsman* of yesterday, are not so generally favourable as might have been anticipated. Of the wheat crop it is said that in Mid-Lothian there are more of the higher-rented soils carrying inferior crops than might have been expected; still the general bulk will reach a fair average. The East-Lothian report is more favorable; "taking the whole crop generally, both autumn and spring sown, it promises to be very fine;" West-Lothian is less hopeful; "the crop is thinner than we anticipated it would have been, and as it ripens, we fear this will become more apparent. If this crop reach an average, it certainly will not exceed it." From Fife the report is—"Wheat has improved very much; the autumn sown wheat has not been so bulky on the lighter descriptions of soil for several years." In regard to oats and barley the report from Midlothian says, "there is still considerable inequality in the oat crop; both the early and late barley gives promise of a great crop;" from East Lothian the report is the spring-sown grains have made considerable improvement. The late-sown fields, which brairded irregularity, may have an unequal sample, and be but a moderate crop, but what was early sown is most luxuriant." In West Lothian it is said that in the general case the barley crop seems to be excellent in every respect, and will exceed an average. Oats also present a fine appearance, and there is every prospect of reaping a full crop. In Fife, the barley crop is unusually promising; oats are also very bulky, but grub has appeared in some quarters. Beans are reported to be pretty good in all the counties. From all the counties except Fife the report of the potato crop is indifferent, and only a short crop seems to be anticipated. Turnips, however, are reported as being exceedingly promising in all the counties, and to present much more than an average promise; but this crop has not yet reached its critical stage. The hay crop, which it was at one time thought would be a complete failure, has turned out, although by no means a good one, still considerably better than was anticipated, although there seems to have been almost no red clover at all. Pastures are reported as being in first-rate condition, the white clover being unusually luxuriant. On the whole, although not so entirely favourable as many expected, the reports are very cheering, and, with moderately good weather at least, a full crop may be looked for. The weather here, however, has been exceedingly unfavourable; heavy showers, succeeded by harsh east winds, will do little, it is to be feared, to repair the damage which was done by the incessant rain which closed the last month.

CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The growing wheat crops throughout the Union are represented to be unusually promising. Everywhere in the north and west there is an increased breadth of land under wheat—say 20 per cent.—and the prospect is, that the yield in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and other western states, will be 20 to 25 per cent. greater than that of last year, in spite of the fly, the rust, and the hard winter. The harvesting on several of the low farms along James River, Virginia, began on Monday last, and the crops are unusually fine. On the Maryland eastern shore harvesting will begin on the 19th; wheat and oats look well, but corn has been destroyed by the grub, and whole fields have been replanted. In Caroline county rye is extensively damaged by rust.—*Boston Post*, June 17.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at twenty minutes past three o'clock.

[For preliminary business see end of debate.]

MR. COWPER'S MOTION.

Dr. LANG, having moved the adjournment of the debate on Mr. Cowper's motion, on Wednesday evening, rose to order. In rising to support the motion of the honorable member for Durham, he felt it incumbent upon him to express the decided opinion which he held, that that hon. member richly deserved the cordial thanks of the whole community for the great service he had rendered to the colony in bringing this motion before the House. Whatever might be the issue of the motion, as far as the vote of the House was concerned, he considered that a matter of perfect indifference, because he felt confident that the hon. gentleman who had brought forward the motion would receive the thanks of the whole colony. Although the duty which the hon. member had felt called upon to discharge was a painful one, he fully concurred in the sentiments to which that gentleman had given expression at the commencement of the debate, and he thought the duty was one which was essentially necessary, as well for the public welfare of the colony, as to vindicate the character and honesty of the other portion of the House. (Hear hear, and laughter.) He was happy to state that the hon. member for Durham had risen considerably in his estimation (laughter) from the sterling honesty and the moral courage which he had evinced in coming forward so manly on the present occasion to discharge a duty which was unquestionably one of great importance. Hon. gentlemen opposite had been puzzling their brains to discover the real nature of the precise object of the present resolution. But the present Government had told them again and again, they were precluded from conceding responsible Government, even if this Council called for it by a vote, which he hardly expected would be the case on the present occasion. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Those gentlemen pretended to believe, and had been zealously endeavouring to persuade the House that there could be no possible result from the motion being carried, that things must remain in *statu quo*, and that the present discussion was a mere waste of time without any object whatever. He (Dr. Lang) differed entirely from those gentlemen in reference to this motion, both as to its specific object and also as to its probable result. Whatever might be its fate in that House, and that was a matter of perfect indifference in his estimation, it would unquestionably establish a new era in this colony. It would enable the whole community to take a step forward in the right direction—a step of progress towards the port of freedom, a step, moreover, which could never be retraced; it would form a head-land, so to speak, in our colonial history, as a community from which we could take a fresh departure in our voyage to the haven of entire freedom, as far as the constitution of that House was concerned. It was the streak of light on the summit of the mountains of the east, proclaiming to us that the day of our liberty had dawned at last, and that that dark and dreary night of political shams and impostures was completed. (Hear hear and laughter.) For his own part, when he heard the motion announced for the first time, he felt as the poet told us the modern Greek did in the war of independence in his country, when he heard the roll of the Turkish arms in the distance, the herald of the conflict which it announced—

"Tanchourdi, Tanchourdi, thy larum afar
Gives hope to the vanquish'd, and promise of war."

Although hon. members might lay the flattering unction to their souls that the constitutional war of the country had ended, and that they had fixed the Australian future, for many years to come, by that impudent imposture, the New Constitution Bill, which they had sent home under proper custody, for the consideration of her Majesty and the Imperial Parliament, he trusted he should be enabled before he sat down to shake the confidence of hon. members in that respect. In moving for the adjournment of the debate of yesterday week, the Solicitor-General had complained that instead of attacking the general character and policy of the Government the hon. mover had gone into mere matters of detail, and had made a series of charges and attacks upon the members of the Government. (Hear, hear.) That assertion reminded him of the soldier who was undergoing military discipline of flagellation for misconduct—he roared out most lustily at the first stroke he received, and complained that the operator was striking him too low; the drummer, it seemed, was an obliging fellow, and, accordingly, aimed the second blow considerably higher, but the soldier still roared out as lustily as ever that he was striking too high (laughter); "I wish I could please you," said the drummer in all sincerity; but every successive stroke pleased the man just as little as the preceding. (Laughter.) If the hon. mover on the former occasion struck too low, for certain hon. members of that House, in going so much into detail as he did, he would do his best to please those hon. members by striking a little higher—aiming at the general character and policy of the Executive Government, but he confessed that he had just as little hope of pleasing those gentlemen opposite, as the honorable member for Durham. He felt that wherever he struck, they would always be calling out that it was in the wrong place. The very thing which certain hon. members seemed to dislike the hon. member for Durham for was, what he (Dr. Lang) was most disposed to admire in him. It was evident that the maxim upon which he acted was, that "England expects every man to do his duty." And he would ask how any man in pursuance of this maxim could do the duty he owed to his country and his fellow-men, when examining into the conduct of the Government, without entering into details. It was plain to him that, notwithstanding all the ingenious arguments of the Solicitor-General, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Postmaster-General last night, that the hon. member for Durham was not fitted to hold the office of Colonial Secretary, that each and all of these gentlemen thought they had particular qualifications for the office themselves. His speech, however, had proved him to be the very man who was fitted for it, and he must say that he had every confidence that the day would soon come when he would, by the unanimous voice of the country, be called to fill that office, and that he would discharge its duties to the satisfaction of the entire community. He would venture to say from the energy which the hon. member in his Legislative career had displayed, that should he get into office there would not be a cobweb that would not be swept away—not a rat-hole to be found in any department from which the vermin would not be immediately banished. (Laughter.) It was an old adage, but a true one, "take care of the farthings, and the pounds will take care of themselves," and it was this adage which should guide them not only in their private affairs but in their disposal of the public money. It was only right, then, that they should set persons with lynx eyes to watch over the expenditure of the public money voted for Government departments; and he had no hesitation in saying, that under the vigilance of his hon. friend the member for Durham, the business of the Government would be conducted in a very different way to what it was at present. On the previous evening the hon. member the Postmaster-General had amused the House with some allusions to himself (Dr. Lang), picturing to them his ambition to obtain the office of Colonial Treasurer, thinking that he, as a man seeking after money, wishing to obtain it and have the handling of it, would naturally aspire to such an office, and that he would submit to any degradation for the honours of office and the profits attaching to it. He could only thank the hon. Postmaster-General for having made the assertion, although he must confess, he could see no reason for doing so, except that the hon. gentleman possessed precisely the same character himself, as he wished to fix upon him (Dr. Lang). Nor was this improbable, for it was found to be a truth in moral philosophy, that men were apt to judge of the motives which would govern others by those which would govern themselves. But he might be mistaken; perhaps he had been mistaken in this instance, and it was only right that he should let him know that there still were honest and virtuous men in the world, although he must say in the circles in which the hon. member moved, he was not very likely to meet them. Pitchforked as he had been into place by the present Government little more could be expected from him, than that he should unhesitatedly vote away every farthing of the public money, which an unprincipled Government might require, and this in the face of that great fundamental Constitutional maxim, that no person had a right to vote away the People's money, except their own representatives. He regretted the hon. member to whom he was now alluding was absent, but as he had attacked him on the previous evening, he felt bound to make these remarks. He admitted the hon. member himself was by no means deficient in ability; on the contrary, he was much superior in that respect to the hon. members ordinarily found on the Government benches; and he must say that he did hope one day or another to see him exercising that ability in another sphere, and when he would not be fettered by official restraint from the free discharge of his duties to the community at large. It was always an unpleasant thing to have to speak of oneself, and he had commiserated greatly with honorable members on the opposite benches yesterday, who had risen one after the other to state their own claims, in the *admisericordiam* vein, and had referred to former recommendations for their present situations. He confessed he was one of those who looked with great suspicion on certificates of character in favour of those who were under a charge; and therefore he could not trust much to these previous recommendations. But as his character had been alluded to in connection with the immigration question, and the body of immigrants he had introduced into the northern districts in the year 1840, he must take the opportunity to make a few observations. He had been represented in that House as having duped, deluded, and deceived a number of these immigrants—nay, as having cheated and ruined a number of poor people whom he had been the means of sending out to Moreton Bay. Now, without going into all the details of this question, he would say he would merely mention the fact that these dupes of his at Moreton Bay, had at all events done the least to give the lie to these charges by returning him as their member in the Legislative Council. It was to these dupes the energy and zeal which they used to overpower a mass of influence which was combined against it, and which he believed had never been equalled in any contested election in this colony, that he mainly owed his election. And as one instance he would mention, that no less than three of these people had volunteered to ride a journey of 180 miles to a polling place, which ought never to have been made a polling place, seeing that it was without the limits of the country to watch the polling: it being a fact well known that many unqualified persons had gone to this place clandestinely with the view of tendering their votes.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL called the attention of the House to the fact that the hon. and learned member was reading his speech, a practice contrary to the rules of Parliament.

Dr. LANG was at present *only* referring to a few notes; when he got a little warmer on the subject, he would take care the hon. and learned member should have no cause to complain. But no doubt the treatment he had then met with in regard to the scheme of Immigration with which he was connected, involved him in an expense of some £5000, to meet which he had mortgaged his own property.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL again rose to order.

The SPEAKER decided that the honourable member was not speaking to the question.

He (Dr. Lang) desired merely to state that the testimony of the approval which he had received from those very persons whom he had accused of defrauding was sufficient compensation for all antecedents.

Mr. COWPER said that, as regarded the question of order in respect to the introduction of personalities, it would have been as well if it could have been avoided. But, for his own part, he would remind the Council that in the speech in the previous evening of the Postmaster-General, his (Mr. Cowper's) conduct on various matters had been dragged forward; and as he intended to refer to those attacks when replying upon the whole question, he thought, at the same time, that the hon. and rev. member whose character had been referred to in unfavourable terms in the same speech of the Postmaster-General had a right to defend himself.

The SPEAKER would remind the Council that the motion before it charged the members of the Government with not possessing the confidence of the Legislature. In defending themselves, they ought to be allowed some latitude. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. LANG resumed: He considered it to be his duty to refer to the subject of his own affairs, seeing that more than a sneer had been thrown out against his character by the Postmaster-General on the previous evening. (Hear, hear.) He thought that the motion before the House allowed considerable latitude both of proof and illustration. He thought it would, in its discussion, well illustrate the character of the Government of New South Wales since the commencement of the administration of the present Governor-General. He would observe, however, that for himself he had no specific charge to prefer against particular member or members of the Government. He regarded the question as a great whole, in which all the members of the Government were responsible; and from that responsibility he (Dr. Lang)—unlike the hon. mover of this vote of want of confidence in the Government—had no intention to exempt any member of it. One and all represented and defended certain principles of government which were in direct violation of the British constitution, and discreditable in the highest degree. The original source of the Executive Government of this colony was the Electoral Act of 1851; that Act cramped the constitution of the Council, and viewing it in the light of its moral delinquency, the sin rested exclusively on the Executive, whose act and deed it was. The Act of Parliament of 1850 would have been a great benefit and blessing to the colony if it had been carried out here by honest men. It had been the bounden duty of the Executive to carry out that Act in the integrity of its provisions, and if the Executive had comprised within its circle men of common honesty and integrity, the result would have been far different. It was a libel on the Queen and the British Parliament to charge on them any defects cramping this Government in the framing of the colony's constitution. Had the neighbouring colony of South Australia any greater liberty given to its government to frame its constitution, beyond that which had been freely awarded to New South Wales? None whatever. Why then were the two constitutions so different? Why was the South Australian measure so much more in accordance with the rights of men—so much more liberal in all its provisions? Why, framed as it had been by the Governor and the Legislative Council of that colony, was it entirely destitute of those peculiar features which, as regarded the New South Wales Act, would for ever disgrace the executive that had called it into existence? He would tell the House the reasons of these differences. The British Parliament had found in the head of the Government of South Australia, a man of eminent ability honesty, and integrity; and one too, whose subordinate officers were actuated by the same feelings as himself. Here the popular element in the Legislature had been overwhelmed by the overpowering interests of nomineeism and squatting. The head of the Government of South Australia was a gentleman, the very antipodes to the incubus which had been inflicted on this colony for the last eight years. The former's subordinates were gentlemen who ably and cordially co-operated with him, and who, in every respect, were different to the men who held office here. He would again state that the Electoral Act of 1851, was the bane and curse of this colony; it was totally at variance with the principles of the British Constitution and the liberties of the people. He did not, however, intend to indulge in mere declamation as to the iniquities of that Act. He had no intention to hold it up to the wholesome denunciation of that Council as a whole, but would presently refer to it in its details. He should, therefore, take a single instance of this fact, and one in connexion with that part of the colony of which he was one of the representative members.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose to order, and appealed to the Speaker whether such reference was relevant or otherwise to the motion before the House. The motion set forth that that the government of the colony, as at present administered, does not possess the confidence of the House, but two out of the three members of the Government to whom that motion particularly pointed, were not members of the House in 1851 when the Electoral Act was passed, and consequently they could not be anywise connected with it.

The SPEAKER expressed his opinion that the hon. and rev. member's remarks were relevant, as he evidently introduced them in illustration of his opinions with respect to the motion.

Dr. LANG resumed: He wished to illustrate the evils which flowed from the Electoral Act, and it was therefore necessary to trace the stream to its source. It was under the Electoral Act that a constitution was manufactured which had brought them to such a state of things as to call forth the protest of the hon. member for Durham. In illustration of the bad operation of that Act, he would remark that in the district of Moreton Bay, with a large population according to the census of 1851, four members were allowed by the Act. But how were they distributed? Two of them were appointed to represent the population from the eastward of the mountain to the sea,—a portion of the district which contained four-fifths if not five-sixths of the whole amount of population in the district—comprising the Stanley Boroughs, in which are the rising towns of Brisbane and Ipswich. But in order to carry out the crooked policy of the Government, and to neutralize the popular element in the district, two members were appointed to represent the miserable remnant, containing about one-fifth—a mere fraction of the population. To show in how great contempt that monstrous system had arrived even in the place designed for carrying it out, at a recent election for one of the squatting districts, only three electors were present on the day of nomination, and he had been credibly informed that one if not two out of the trio was destitute of the necessary qualification. One of them, however, proposed a gentleman who was supposed to regard the squatters with a favourable eye, and he considered himself secure in being able to obtain the services of a second person to second his nomination. But the person upon whom he relied happened to entertain hopes for himself of being elected; and so the first gentleman could not obtain a seconder. The other gentleman was more fortunate in finding a seconder, and the returning officer proclaimed him duly elected. Thus, under such circumstances as these, were two members sent into the House from the squatting districts to neutralize the votes of the two members representing a population of 15,000 persons. He appealed to hon. members if such a system was anything but a complete burlesque upon a representative government. The executive Government supported this monstrous system on purpose to neutralize the votes of the people's representatives, and to make them of none effect in that House. But this was not all. The Government had far greater power on their side, for they had the power for every two representative members returned to the House to nominate two nominee members, so that Moreton Bay, in addition to the men of straw representing the squatting districts, who had power to neutralize the votes of the representatives of the people, also afforded the Executive an opportunity of calling into the House two nominees. The consequence of such a system was illustrated on the question of the Separation of Moreton Bay into an independent colony. The two members who represented the people, well aware that they could not look their constituents in the face if they voted otherwise, voted for separation, but the other two members who represented sheep and cattle, having no fear of their constituents before their eyes (laughter) voted for the Government, as had been anticipated. For although no formal compact had been made between the squatters and the Government, yet it was very well understood that upon all important questions the squatters would support the Government through thick and thin. (Hear, and cries of "No.") Not only had the Government the means of neutralising and completely overpowering the popular element of Moreton Bay by the act of the two men of straw sent to the House by the Electoral Act of 1851, but they had also a majority of two; namely, the two members for the squatting district upon whom the Government could count, and also the two nominees. So that they were sufficient to neutralize by means of those four members the three representatives of Sydney and of the Sydney hamlets to boot. (Hear.) And this result was designed from the first: for although no compact had been expressly entered into, it was perfectly understood. There was an old proverb in Scotland, which would throw some light upon the way in which this business was accomplished. The collective wisdom of that ancient kingdom had given out as a fact, "that there are more ways of hanging a dog than over one's shoulder." (Laughter.) Now, looking at the whole system, designed entirely to neutralize the popular element, it could not be denied that it was a damning system of chicanery and fraud. Those were doubtless hard words, as the Hon. Solicitor-General had remarked on the previous evening with respect to some of the observations made by the hon. mover, but they were no stronger than the case justified. He had heard it asserted that political morality somewhat differed from personal morality, but in his opinion there was not any distinction. If justice was done alike to the great as to small delinquents, he had no hesitation in saying that political delinquents, guilty of such gross perversion and misgovernment, ought to be tried, convicted, and punished, under the statute of fraud. The thing was perfectly monstrous to suppose that in a small population like that of Moreton Bay, which before the last census was not more than 12,000, and which did not exceed 15,000 now, should have the privilege of sending sufficient representatives to neutralize the votes of all the representatives of the metropolis. Not only was this the case, but a political influence was thus conferred upon the Government which enabled it at any moment to outweigh the whole popular influence of Sydney and the suburbs together, although containing a population of 80,000. That such a state of things should exist was, he repeated, monstrous. And he would ask, was not this alone very good reason for the proposed vote of censure introduced by the honorable member for Durham. (Hear.) It was not right that the honorable and learned Attorney-General should endeavour to turn the matter off, by asserting that the motion was directed only against the peccadilloes of the present administration of the Government. He (Dr. L.) contended that in considering this great question, it was impossible to narrow it down to the compass desired by the hon. and learned Attorney-General It was only right that they should consider the whole question of our colonial administration, and that those who had contributed to place it in its present very disreputable condition, should come in for a fair share of the censure. The enormous amount of squatting and nomineeism, which had been brought into existence by the infamous Act of 1851, was quite sufficient to establish the charge brought against the Government, and to warrant the House in declaring its want of confidence in the present administration. (Hear, hear.) The past and the present were so intimately interwoven, the one being in fact the consequence of the other, that he was at a loss to perceive how they could be separated. The Act of Parliament on which the Constitution Acts for the colony were framed in 1851, contemplated that the element of nomineeism in the Legislature should be limited to one-third, but it never contemplated the chicanery and fraud which were subsequently practised in conjuring up the monstrous and iniquitous system of political influence, arising out of the Electoral Act of 1851. He would now particularly address himself to the question of nomineeism—another most unconstitutional element. Had the Act of Parliament for conferring constitutions on the colonies been properly carried out, the influence of nomineeism in that House would have been comparatively small, and the popular and proportioned influence of the country would have gone on hand in hand. As an auxiliary of Government influence, it would have been almost powerless, as was the case in the first Legislative Council of this colony, which was was established in 1843. In consequence, however, of the arrangement which the Government had made in the Electoral Act, whereby nearly the whole representation in the country was given to the pastoral interest, the Executive had not only the nominee element to fall back upon, but they had the entire squatting interest, and the consequence was that they were in a position to carry any measure which they might think proper to introduce. (Hear, hear.) He would like to hear something on the natural history of nomineeism, from some person in authority. The shrewd philosopher, Plato, described man as a two legged bird without feathers. (Laughter.) Perhaps if he was asked to describe a nominee, he might give them a similarly curious and interesting definition. In Canada the nominee principle was so much disliked by the great body of the intelligent people, that no person could be got to accept a nominee seat in the Legislature; and hence, the Governor of the colony, in order to make good the deficiency, had applied to the Imperial Parliament for an Act enabling him to create a second House on the nominee principle; bnt this was a measure which was not likely to come into operation, and it was therefore more than probable that in a few months more no such a nondescript animal as a nominee would be known on the continent of America, unless, indeed, it were found stuffed and exhibited in a museum. No doubt it would form as interesting a specimen of natural history as any other animal. The keeper of the museum, on being questioned on the subject, would probably tell that it had been dug out of one of the Canadian valleys, some years ago, but that he could not give any information as to whether it ever possessed any intelligence during life. (Laughter.) How different was the feeling against nomineeism among the educated classes of this colony. Here, the system which had been exemplified in the working of our Legislature had so depressed the public spirit of the inhabitants that they did not possess the same high appreciation of the duties of a legislator which the Canadians entertained. Had the hon. members opposite the slightest public spirit, they would spurn the offer of a nominee seat, knowing as they must that it was one of the greatest principles of the British constitution that none but representatives of the people could sit and vote away the public money. These hon. members talked about independence, but their very position was a gross and ridiculous libel on indpendence. A few months ago the Press had given publicity to certain disreputable proceedings which had taken place in the town of Parramatta. He could not say whether it was at Government-house or not where the dispute arose over a game at cards—(Oh, oh)—which subsequently figured in the police offices, and also in the Supreme Court. The public were informed that on that occasion one of the parties concerned had been playing "dummy." He confessed he was not sufficiently *au fait* at card playing to know what was meant by "dummy" in that game; but in looking at the nominee members of that House it was quite evident that the present Executive had been playing at dummy almost exclusively. Some gentlemen who occupied that equivocal character gave no evidence as to whether they had the gift of speech or no, very few of them ever did anything else than walk across the room at certain times, at certain signals from certain parties in certain quarters, or following the example of certain individuals, whose example they had been taught to follow,—that was what he understood by the Government playing at dummy—dummy was evidently a Government game in that house. An enormous power was placed in the hands of the Executive Government of the colony—power which was never contemplated by the Imperial Act, and never anticipated by the members of either the Imperial Parliament or her Majesty the Queen, when that Act was passed. That was the prodigious grievance under which the colony laboured, and which it had been called upon to suffer at the hands of the Executive Government. The Act would never have been passed in its present form had it not been for the Executive. That monstrous system had neutralised and extinguished popular opinion in this House in a great measure, and it had also rendered the people of the colony, in a great measure, indifferent to their political rights. That was a very serious charge to be brought against the Executive—that of having thus depressed and degraded the people into the condition of abject servitude, and rendered them careless and indifferent of their political rights. It had been very popular to disclaim in that House—at least he learned so from the debates of a former period—against democracy. He understood democracy, as was taught by the etymology of the word, to be simply a government for and by the people. The great constitutional history of the middle ages declared that the most violent ebullitions of faction were far better indications of the spirit of a country than political servitude such as this country was labouring under. (Hear, hear.) The torrent that made a noise, small though it be, and leaping down from precipice to precipice and from rock to rock, from the higher mountains into the valleys beneath, which it fertilized with its lucid stream, was a far more pleasing object to contemplate than the stagnant pool covered with its green slime, dispensing a deadly vapour all around. Was not the present Executive identified with that stgnant pool which had accumulated in this colony, dealing around stagnation and death? Look at the want of confidence which existed in the minds of the colonists towards the present Executive. What response had there been on the part of the public in reference to the formation of the Volunteer Corps? (Derisive cheers.) Considering the alarm which had been manifested both within and without that House on all occasions, one would have thought that the citizens of Sydney would have dressed themselves in bottle green, and have gone out to exercise at the place appointed. But instead of that he found, with the exception of a few functionaries in the banks and other places, the corps had yet to come into existence. He thought that hon. members opposite might take that as a sufficient evidence of public feeling in regard to the merits of the present Executive He should like to know what the people of this colony had to depend upon, so long as the present Executive ruled the roast. Let the Russians invade the colony at once, provided that monstrous system could be overturned—that system of oppression and injustice, and enable the people to constitute a Government for themselves, and inform Her Majesty afterwards that they had done so. It was a matter of indifference to him whether the cable was cut or not. (Loud cries of disapprobation from all parts of the House.) Let the colony have such a Government under Her Majesty the Queen as it was intended it should under the Act of Parliament which was passed in the year 1850. It was only the wrongdoing of that Executive that had defrauded the colony of its rights by a system of chicanery that deserved to be scouted by every honest man. He had always felt more concerned about the proceedings of the Russians in that House than from those out of it. People now acknowledged since the last accounts had been received from the South Sea Islands of the Russian frigate being frightened away from Honololu at the first news of the war, that there had been a great deal of fear, but very little danger. It was the Russians in that House who had enslaved the people, and swamped their popular voice and political rights. It was not his intention, however, to invade the province of the hon. mover and certain other hon. members, in going into details, because those gentlemen were far better acquainted with them than he was. He had with his own eyes seen the representative of the Executive Government in that House, on occasions of difficulty, when the Estimates were under consideration, exhibit precisely the conduct of the gentleman who drove his cart into the mud, and instead of putting his shoulder to the wheel, commenced praying and calling upon the god Hercules to assist him. He had seen that process in progress again and again in the movements of the hon. member opposite, walking from the head of the table to the foot, where the altar of that god was placed, and he thought he could hear a portion of his litany, to this effect, "Oh! Hercules (hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland), have mercy upon us." (Laughter.) The wrongs which had been inflicted upon the colony by the Executive had again and again caused his blood to boil, as a colonist and a citizen, and he presumed he should remain so until the end of the chapter. The great wrong consisted in the fact that the Executive Government had allowed this colony to be outrun in the race of improvement by our younger sister colony of Victoria, and that he conceived was owing to the incapacity of this Executive, and the inability of its ministers. It was perfectly possible for any intelligent man, possessing the requisite amount of public spirit and zeal, to have enabled this colony not only to have kept up in the march of improvement with our neighbours at Port Phillip, but to have kept a-head of them by a long distance. Taking the circumstances of the year 1851 into consideration, we had really need of a man with a head at the head of the Government. He recollected in a school collection which he used to read after getting beyond the Bible-class (in Scotland), he used to read a dialogue: it was between Lady Racket and her husband. They had been to a party, and on coming away they had quarrelled about circumstances which occurred at a game at cards. On that occasion Lady Racket had told her spouse that he had a head so had a pig. When he (Dr. Lang) looked at the state of things existent in the colony since the gold discovery, and the prodigious steps in advance which had been taken by our neighbours of the South, while we were resting upon our oars, remaining sluggishly behind, he could not but acknowledge the real state of things was, that we had an Executive, and, if it had a head, so had a pig. (Laughter and derision.) When he was in England last year, the disposition of the working classes, and some portion of the middle classes, was inclined for emigration. That disposition was so strong, that if the Executive Government of this colony had brought forward any proper measure to give the impulse required to promote extensive emigration to this colony, it might have been carried on to almost any extent. He knew himself, if there had been any such system as would have wrought in accordance with the institution at home for this purpose, he could have put, in six months, at least 100,000 people of excellent character in the way of coming out to this colony. If the head of the Executive, after the Gold discovery, had come forward in that House and elsewhere, and appealed to the people to carry out some great measure to keep the colony in a position of vantage ground, there was no question but that the House and the public would have responded most cordially to such an appeal, and we should have had every department of labour supplied to the full extent required in the country, and wages would have been at a proper rate, instead of reaching the enormous rate which they had now attained. House rent and provisions would also have been moderate. He maintained that it was not safe for the community that such a monstrous state of things as had for some time existed should exist in the colony. In every respect the state of things in the colony for the last year or two had been monstrous. If such a state had been remedied by the influx of emigration the colony would have reaped unspeakable advantages from the superior tone of morality which would have characterised the population. The enormous wages which had been received by the artizans and labourers had not been properly expended, but their earnings had often been taken to the ginshop and spent in profligacy and dissipation. It was the bounden duty of the Executive in such extraordinary circumstances as those which had been realised by this colony, to have made provision for the emergency in the way he had stated. He felt confident in stating that had the Executive Government come forward with measures such as those he had proposed, the Government would have been responded to most cordially from all parts of the land. The advantages would be apparent in the amount of revenue; its future revenue, especially the land revenue, would be prodigious. He contended that the executive had been in the highest degree culpable for having in this instance so compromised the interests of the country. He had travelled over this country in almost every direction, and he could safely say that at the commencement of the gold discovery in many of its districts it possessed greater facilities for settlement than the colony of Victoria. Although no doubt a large portion of the immigration to the country would have been attracted to the gold fields, yet, had proper measures been taken by the Government, had proper encouragement been offered, there could be little doubt the greater part would have remained where their prospects, if not so dazzling, were of a much more prominent and solid character. But the steps which had been taken by the Government, the policy which it had pursued, had been productive of consequences highly injurious to the moral, social, and economical welfare of the community at large. And while on this point he must say that he thought it would be admitted by all that

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1504158

the standard of morals in the colony had been greatly lowered since the commencement of the present Government. It was impossible for any one to look round him with an intelligent and reflective eye, and not see that a stream of pollution was disseminating among all classes of society, which had its source in the very highest quarters of colonial society. And was it to be said that they, the Legislature of the land, the representatives of the people of the colony, were to stand by, without effort, and see one set of people engaged in the demoralization of the other? The thing was too shocking to be thought of; they had their duties to perform, and one of the highest was to provide, so far as they could, for the moral and social welfare of the community. He (Dr. Lang) had learned, through the medium of the press that, on the motion of an hon. member, a representative of the people, too, in that House, that a sum of money, by way of bonus, had been voted to the Governor-General, as a kind of parting memorial previous to his leaving the colony. He was reluctant to believe that such could be the case, but unfortunately it turned out but too true, and he could only look upon the vote in the light of a kind of supplement to the vote of a similar nature to the late Hon. Colonial Secretary, a vote which he considered alike disgraceful to the Council and the country, and for which he would venture to say there was no precedent in any Legislature in the world, and to assent to which showed the depths of the political debauchery in which they were plunged. Then with regard to the appointments to the magistracy, as far as he could hear, in the districts through which he had travelled, he could only see that the magistrates were appointed as a kind of accessory to the squatting system. They were appointed to secure to the squatters the unjust and unconstitutional rights they enjoyed, and to increase the influence of the Government. From what had been told to him, he believed that many of the courts in which these magistrates sat, were courts, not of justice, but of injustice; and he had been informed by people of the humbler classes that in many instances the cases heard in these courts had been decided on out of doors. But this perversion of the administration of justice in the colony was only another instance of the monstrous state of things which had, under the present Government, grown up. But to conclude. (Hear, hear.) He was not surprised that honorable members on the other side should be glad to be relieved. No doubt, they were rejoiced to have it out. (Hear, hear.) But he could assure the hon. members on the other side, that if they supposed he had been addressing them with the hope of obtaining a triumph in that House, they were greatly mistaken. He was not such a fool as to believe that it was possible that they could obtain a majority in that House on such a motion as this. No doubt there would be an overwhelming majority against the motion. All the men of sham, the nominees there, who represented nothing; all the representatives of sheep and cattle of the colony; would be arrayed against them, and no doubt the Government would have a triumph, and he and those who supported this motion would be left in a small minority. But he would warn the House that small minorities had ere this done great things. He remembered a sentiment of Carlyle—he could not quote the exact words, but he knew it was to this effect. He advised minorities to maintain their position notwithstanding that numbers were arrayed against them, so long as in their own consciences they felt they had the right on their side. He was sure there was no honorable member who was in favour of this motion who would not feel this conscientious conviction; and whether they were left in a minority or not, they would alike obtain a triumph. The motion having been made in the House was in itself a triumph. It had enabled the representatives of the people to express their sentiments and their feelings. The country therefore was under the greatest obligation to the honorable member for Durham for having brought forward this motion. Had he (Dr. Lang) brought this motion forward, it would have been absurd for him to have expected a vote in support of it; but as it was, he had had at least an opportunity of saying a few things which otherwise he would never have been able to say. The triumph of this motion would not be in that House,—it would be out of doors. The very knowledge that such a motion had been made and discussed in the Council would wake a sensation in the country from one end to the other. Why, it was a motion which at the present time would almost raise a soul under the ribs of death; and he hesitated not to say that when the debate which had taken place, after it was published and circulated throughout the colony, it would create a feeling of political pride and gratification, which would extend throughout the land. The speeches which had been made in this discussion in support of the motion would not be the mere murmur of an idle gale. They would, he believed, find a response in the hearts of the citizens of Sydney, and of the colonists throughout the vast interior. He believed this motion would be followed up by public meetings throughout the colony; public meetings which would approve both of the spirit and terms of the motion and justly appreciate the spirit and moral courage on which it had been made. He believed that public meetings throughout the colony would attest the value of the services the honorable member for Durham had rendered to the country, and of the exertions of the small battalion which had acted with him. The hon. Solicitor-General, on the previous evening, had made some witty allusions to a volunteer corps, which he said was forming with a view to provide an efficient administration for the Government when the present one was dismissed. He (Dr. Lang) too had alluded to the volunteer corps for other purposes, in the terms which he thought it deserved, some days ago; but, although the Solicitor-General had directed the shafts of his ridicule on members on his (Dr. Lang's) side of the House, he would find, perhaps, that his own friends, his own colleagues, were not invulnerable. They had seen the hon. and learned member's friends rising up one after the other, and appealing *ad misericordiam*, as he had said before, to the House, and bringing with them their certificates of character, to be read and considered for the special benefit of the prisoners at the bar. (Laughter.) If his friends on that side of the House were a volunteer corps, in the sense in which the hon. and learned Solicitor-General had applied the term, he (Dr. Lang) must say that the hon. and learned gentleman's own official friends bore much the appearance of being the awkward squad. (Laughter.) The present was a most important crisis, and he had felt this when it was first communicated to him that a motion of this kind had been placed upon the paper. For he must in honour give all the credit, all the praise, and all the patriotism of this motion to his friend the hon. member for Durham, who had brought it forward from his own feelings of its necessity, without the suggestion of any hon. member of that House. He thanked him for himself that he had afforded him this opportunity of making the observations he had done. He repeated, he believed this motion, discussed as it had been, formed a great crisis in the history of this colony—one of great importance to its future welfare and advancement. They were aware that a new Secretary of State for the colonies had just been appointed—a man of high station, and of great influence. Sir George Grey was a man of whom he (Dr. Lang) could say that he knew more than he did of any other official man. He had known Sir George Grey for the last thirty years, and he believed that his accession to the office he now filled would do more to promote the great political advancement of these colonies than had been accomplished under the government of his predecessors for a long series of years. He knew that he felt already a deep interest in these colonies. Seventeen years ago, when he was assistant secretary to Lord Glenelg, he (Dr. Lang) had the honour not only of his official acquaintance, but was introduced to him in private circles on terms of equality, and he believed, from the deep interest he took in these colonies and their welfare and advancement, showed that he felt to them as the factor of an estate in Scotland would feel for the welfare and settlement of the agricultural population of the estate of his chief. He felt that the appointment of this great statesman to the responsible post he now filled was a great advantage to the colony, particularly when it was looked at in connection with that impudent abortion which had been sent home to provide for the future government of this colony, the New Constitution Bill. It was, he believed, most fortunate for the colony that the consideration of this Bill had been left over to the next session of Parliament, which, while it would give the new Secretary of State time to consider the details of the Bill, would also afford time for a renewal of the agitation on the subject in the colony. He believed that there would be time to recommence the agitation on this question, and that if public meetings were held throughout the colony, to express their opinions on the subject, they would unite in condemning the infamous bill which had been sent home; and he was perfectly confident even now that the hopes of the hon. members who had made such sacrifices to the caprice and despotism of the Government would be doomed to disappointment. He (Dr. Lang) took a deep interest in the country, and in its welfare and advancement; and, although he had last night been charged by the hon. Postmaster-General with wishing to secure to himself the profits and emoluments of office, he could afford to let such charges go to the wind, conscious as he was of the deep desire which he had always felt to promote the interests of his adopted country. Although he was aware, in these modern times, genuine patriotism was very scarce, yet he could assure the hon. Postmaster that the virtue did still exist. And, however he might judge of the motives which actuated others, he (Dr. Lang) could say with a clear conscience, and he believed the country would bear him out, that he had always acted with perfect disinterestedness throughout his public career.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR said that it had not been his intention to address the Council at that period of the debate, but after the intemperate and indiscreet speech of the hon. and rev. member for Stanley, he (Mr. M.) thought it would be better that a representative member of the Council should follow that speech rather than any member of the Government which had been so violently assailed. In the first place, he could not but refer to the strange and amusing jumble of metaphor which had been inflicted on the House as regarded what was called the peculiar crisis of the colony. It was a dead-lock; a cable cut; a bright light beaming in the distance. When in addition to this jumble he had heard sentiments uttered which never ought to have come from a learned and reverend man, who had seemingly forgotten what he might have been considered the first to teach, the language of the great Burke, in reference to the Abbé Seyes occurred to his (Mr. Macarthur's) mind. He quoted from memory, but he believed he was correct, for the sentence had made an indelible impression on his mind,—"A political priest, a priestly politician, is the most dangerous character in any community; he is in every respect a nuisance." (Loud cries of hear.) That sentiment he (Mr. Macarthur) most emphatically applied in its full force to the reverend gentleman who had just addressed the Council, and who had suggested to them that if his great scheme of responsible government were not adopted here—a scheme in which he of course was to play a chief part,—that Russian decimation might perhaps be not far distant. (Hear, hear.) Why he (Mr. Macarthur) would tell that reverend gentleman that this great colony adjured his principles; regarded him in the same light in which Burke did the French Abbé; and, for himself, he (Mr. Macarthur) would say that he would sooner live under Russian domination than under his. (Loud cries of hear.)

Dr. LANG: There is no fear of that.

Mr. MACARTHUR resumed: He felt obliged for being reminded that he had indulged in a needless supposition. (Hear.) The reverend gentleman had been good enough to assure the Council that the step which the honorable member for Durham had asked the House to take was one which must lead the colony to its inevitable destiny. He (Mr. Macarthur) remembered that not very long ago the reverend gentleman, when at Melbourne, had, in similarly treasonable train, but not in the same words, talked about the flag of England being trailed in the dust; and now he had dared to threatened the colony with Russian domination. (Loud cries of hear.) In all these more than threatening hints he had been pleased to assure the House that he had taken upon himself the duty of assisting the Government, on broad and general grounds, leaving it to those with whom he was associated to discuss the question in its various minor details. He claimed to be the chief of his party, and really the hon. member for Durham might well be wished joy of his chief. (Hear, hear.) But did not the adage, "save me from my friends," occur to the mind of the latter gentleman; and must not a regret be felt that he had mixed himself up with such a party in the manner he had done. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. M.) would offer a few comments on passages in the speeches of those who had preceded him; although unlike the hon. and rev. member, he had not prepared copious notes to read to the Council. (Hear.) That gentleman had thought proper to draw a contrast, or make a comparison, between the state of this colony and the sister colonies of Victoria and South Australia. He had said that, from want of talent and ability in this Government, New South Wales had lost the lead in the race, and had allowed itself to be distanced by Victoria. How had it been distanced? Was it in the matter of legislation? In what local law had Victoria shown her advance beyond us? (Hear, hear.) Was it in her recent Postage Act? (Renewed cries of hear.) Was it, that her legislature was so far in advance in liberal principles, that it rejected "cheap postage," which the denounced government of New South Wales had provided for it? Yes; to this Government was ascribable the high merit of introducing a liberal measure of cheap postage, in the benefits of which Port Phillip partook when still a dependancy of this colony; but erected into a distinct province, Victoria's legislators renounced the boon, and went back to the dark days of dear postage. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. LANG rose to explain. He had, when comparing the position of Victoria with that of New South Wales, not alluded to any particular local laws. He had compared the material prosperity of the two colonies.

Mr. MACARTHUR: Well, take the material prosperity. Was not the great question of cheap postage one which was, in the highest degree, a very material, as well as social, interest of a country? (Hear, hear, hear.) Then the Council had been told that for the last two or three years this colony (unlike Victoria) had been driven to extremity by reason of the high rates of wages exacted here; and that this extremity was to be ascribed to the failings of our Government. Why, was it not notorious that wages had been, and continued to be, much higher in Victoria than in New South Wales? (Hear, hear.) So much for the logical accuracy of the reverend gentleman. He had quoted the legislation of South Australia upon constitutional matters, as being far more liberal than ours; and took that point as one whence he could aim new attacks upon our Electoral Act of 1851. He (Mr. Macarthur) would remind the Council that, the physical character of the two colonies being widely different, there was not the same reason in South Australia as there was here for dividing it into electoral districts, so as to represent different class interests. But from South Australia, the rev. gentleman jumped suddenly to Moreton Bay—from South to North—and set to work to convince the Council of the particular iniquity of the Electoral Act, as it related to the latter district. His statements, however, as to the numerical population of the western and eastern sides, were he (Mr. M.) believed to be incorrect; and he hoped that some gentleman more conversant with the question than he was, would expose their fallacy. He would next advert to some other of the speeches of those who supported the motion before the Council. As the hon. mover must that evening have felt the force of the adage, which he (Mr. M.) had already quoted—"save me from my friends;" so last evening it must assuredly have occurred to him with equal force. (Hear.) The hon. member for Sydney (Mr. Campbell), had contrived this motion as to a want of confidence in the Government, into a theme for assailing the majority of that Council. The Emigration Act of that House had had been cited as proving the incompetency of the Government; and so had the course been censured which had been taken some sessions ago, in respect to the hon. and rev. member. But how was the Government blameable for these proceedings? They had been originated by independent members of that Council. Gentlemen who, in the best sense of the word, were independent, although, in the opinion of the honorable and reverend member, those only were independent who centred around him and became his satellites. (Hear.) However, not only had the honorable member (Mr. Campbell) impugned, with much indignation, measures which had originated with the independent members of the Council, but, proving himself to be worthy of admission into the "awkward squad" to which such facetious allusion had been made, he had turned, and, with wonderful energy, had thrown showers of grape-shot into his own ranks. (Loud laughter.) Now, had neither the Solicitor-General or the Colonial Treasurer offered their argumentative and able speeches on the previous evening, in opposition to the motion before the House, the honorable member (Mr. Campbell) who came forward in support of a flimsy, tottering fabric, had done quite enough to demolish it. (Hear, hear.) Pity, indeed was it that a Legislative Assembly, the oldest in the Australian colonies; one that had received enconiums from the highest authorities in Europe for the ability of its members, and the whole style of its proceedings, should now be so fallen as to be compelled to witness the pitiful exhibition which a member for the metropolis of this colony had made, not only on the previous evening but on many other occasions. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) He (Mr. M.) would now refer very briefly to the speech of another hon. member for Sydney (Mr. Parkes), whose doctrines, if adopted, would be equally disastrous to the colony. He (Mr. M.) had been startled at hearing Bolingbroke cited by that hon. gentleman, as a standard of political morality, to whom the statesmen of this colony should refer, and draw their notions of good Government.

Mr. PARKES rose to explain: He had not quoted Bolingbroke as a standard of political morality. He had distinctly stated, that as a successful minister and an accomplished scholar, his views as to Government were entitled to every respect. He had not held him up as an example for those to follow who might guide the doctrines of this country.

Mr. MACARTHUR: He would be sorry to put an unfair interpretation upon the words of any hon. gentleman who came forward in a manly manner to advocate the motion, but he must say that it was dangerous to come forward and propose such an example as Bolingbroke for the colony.

Mr. PARKES: I never said anything of the sort.

Mr. MACARTHUR: Then, the authority must go for nothing. He found in a London paper, the *Morning Chronicle*, of June 6th, 1854, the following passages (and if he recollected rightly, the hon. member for Sydney (Mr. Parkes) said that the period through which the colony was now passing resembled that period of English history which was under Walpole's administration—"In Walpole's time, the business of the country was conducted with notorious profligacy; and those who placed implicit faith in Junius believed that things were no better during the reign of George III. down to the days of Mr. Wooler and the Black Dwarf, and similar political libellers by profession, charges of corruption were made, as a matter of course, against every administration, simply because it was an administration. Such accusations were probably, for the most part, false; but they were constantly made because that sort of attack was the standing and recognized mode of assailing public men. The fact is, the purifying of governments has been a gradual process. Parliament men have travelled with society, and corruption, in the old sense, has become simply impossible; but certain traditions are scarcely yet extinct. Bribery and venal voting in the House of Commons had so long been accredited things that the world was slow to realize the fact that the system had died out like the plague or sweating sickness of history. The political student, from the mere reiteration of the assertion in his text books, had come to look for corruption as an inevitable and normal fact; and if he could not actually trace it, he assumed its existence in a latent form, as a necessity of the body politic. And so it continues to be in certain spheres of public opinion. In many of the less informed circles of society, it is still currently believed that purses are handed round before a parliamentary division—that votes are, if not openly, yet substantially on sale—that any advocate of any measure, commercial, political, or social, can purchase members in Parliament, leading articles in newspapers and reviews, and influence at Downing-street, under any administration, much as asparagus is purchaseable in Covent Garden. We do not deny that the notorious and proved bribery at elections, and certain dockyard and similar investigations, have given body and substance to this popular impression. But in this, as in other matters, credulity goes infinitely beyond facts and probabilities; and the suspicion that every man has his price, as in the old palmy Pelham days, is by no means extinct. The charge of bribery against public men, or of their being open to corrupt influences, is the easiest, because the vaguest in the world; and some patriots unattached make their market out of the vulgar suspicion. The simplest of all functions is that of denouncer-general of corruptions, for it requires no other capital than talk."

Mr. PARKES: What reference has that quotation to me?

Mr. MACARTHUR: It refers to the period during Walpole's administration, to which the hon. member for Sydney had alluded.

Mr. PARKES: The hon. member for West Camden had not attended to what he had said. He had, on the previous evening, drawn a comparison between this country and England during Walpole's administration, because, like as at present in this country, the institutions of England were in the process of formation, and were but imperfectly defined. He could see no reason for introducing such a paragraph, and the allusions which it contained could by no means refer to him.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL remarked that the article from which the hon. member for West Camden had quoted did bear upon the subject before the House, because he exposed how ready some persons were to be impressed with morbid ideas of corruption.

Mr. MACARTHUR resumed: He regretted if he had given offence to the hon. member for Sydney, who seemed so very sensitive. But the article which he had read an extract from, was written by an able public writer in England, to quite an opposite point of view to that entertained by the hon. member for Sydney, according to the argument which he brought forward on the previous evening. The argument of the article, if it went for anything, tended to show that certain individuals (he did not allude particularly to members in the House) without any capital but talk, and they expend that capital in wholesale denunciation of Government; and because it is the easiest mode they make constant use of the word "profligacy." He should regret to say anything which would involve him even in appearance, in a charge of saying anything personally offensive to hon. members. But those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He must therefore again revert to some of the observations which were made on the previous evening. The hon. member for Sydney, who was also a member of the Gabo Island Committee, had stated that the Committee had not only finished giving evidence, but that a report was prepared which was highly condemnatory of the Government.

Mr. PARKES: My words were, that the evidence before the Committee was over, and that they had agreed upon a report which was condemnatory of the Government.

Mr. MACARTHUR continued: He also was a member of the Committee, and he was surprised when he heard the hon. member for Sydney make such an observation, and he supposed that there must have been a meeting during the past week whilst he was away from Sydney, but upon applying to other hon. members, he found that such was not the case, and therefore could not tell how the hon. member came to such a conclusion. He now stated that the hon. member for Sydney was mistaken, although he (Mr. Macarthur) was unprepared to say what the terms of the report would really be. And although he considered that the hon. member for Sydney merited the highest approbation for his endeavours to bring the circumstances connected with Gabo Island to light, yet he differed with him as to the propriety of the course which he adopted on the previous evening in bringing into the discussion matters which were before a Select Committee. That hon. member had said in opening his speech that he would be glad if he could escape from the responsibility of voting on the occasion.

Mr. PARKES was sorry to interrupt the hon. member, but he said nothing about escaping: he said that it would be much more pleasing to him if any course was left open to him whereby he could consistently refrain from taking part in the discussion, but no such course was open to him.

Mr. MACARTHUR resumed: There might be pleasant escapes, and there might be unpleasant escapes; but there was a precedent of high authority with respect to the propriety of abstaining from voting on such a motion as the present, or adopting a different course. In the 2nd vol of the Speeches of the Right Hon. George Canning, by R. Therry, Esq., on Mr. Patten's Motion in the House of Commons, on the 3rd of June, 1803, relative to the conduct of Ministers, Mr. Pitt said, "that if upon the retrospective survey of the conduct of ministers, evidence was afforded of the misconduct, criminality, or incapacity of ministers, however painful the task might be, in taking such a part in the case of individuals whom he respected, he should feel himself bound to concur in an address to his Majesty for the removal of his ministers. On the other hand, if he were one of those who considered the explanation afforded by ministers on general points, so clear as to justify a decided negative of the proposition which had been moved—a negative which would imply approbation, he should feel himself happy in joining in a decisive negative to the motion; but to this extent of censure, or of approbation, he was not prepared to go. Besides, he was aware of the inconvenience that would result from supporting any measure which had the tendency of the present motion, unless the clearest necessity existed for it. Unprepared, therefore, as he was, for a decisive vote in the direct negative or affirmative of the proposition before the House, he moved, 'that the orders of the day be now read.' The ministry refused to accept such a compromise, and the question being put, that 'the orders of the be now read,' the House divided:—Majority against it, 277." So it passed in the negative, upon which Mr. Pitt and several of his friends left the House. And the previous question being put, that the said first proposed question be now put, it passed in the negative. The second resolution being put, Mr. Fox said he should not vote for the resolution, though it was impossible for him to approve of the conduct of ministers. He hoped that what had occurred would be a warning to them how they kept the House in the dark to the very last moment. He could not agree to a vote of censure, because he did not know but that the successors of the present ministry might be more objectionable to him than they were. The House divided—Majority against it, 241. Mr. Fox and several of his friends left the House without dividing: the third and fourth resolutions were then negatived, the fifth was withdrawn, and at four in the morning the House adjourned. Those were the views of the two great statesmen of England upon that occasion, although a responsible government was in existence, and if the resolutions had been passed, they could have ousted the ministry and have occupied their places. But Mr. Pitt objected to give a decided vote any way, and Mr. Fox refused to pass the vote of censure on ministers because of the risk of getting worse ones in their stead. But the motion before this Council could lead to no good result. They could get no change of ministry, and he could see no likelihood of anything but mischief arising from such a motion. He might be very blind, but so far as he could see, this motion would only tend to weaken the Government. And was that the patriotic course to be adopted on this occasion? Did the originators of the motion intend that the colony should be utterly destitute of government! Or did the hon. member who introduced the motion intend to stop the supplies, the public works, to shut up the courts of justice, and to bring the whole affairs of the country to a dead lock? What possible benefit could the colony derive by passing such a motion? The real intentions of the hon. mover were, indeed, vaguely defined; for, in his address, he had thrown darkness instead of light upon the intent of the motion. What did he mean by the first resolution? In talking about the administration of government he had attempted to sweep into a vortex all that had happened during the last ten years. He had not had the gratification of hearing the hon. member for Durham's speech, but he had read it carefully in both papers, and the only symptom of anything like a charge against the Government was confined to the subject of leases of Crown lands. And the charge against the Government upon that score had been completely demolished by the notification in the *Government Gazette*, which had been read to the House on the previous evening by the honorable the Colonial Secretary. He considered that it was most unjustifiable conduct to drag before the House the proceedings in Select Committee before the report had been printed and brought before the House in a proper manner. It was a most dangerous precedent, and ought to be immediately checked. The honorable mover of the resolutions was very fond of reverting to the palmy days of the Legislature, as he termed them, when he was among the great men,—that period when there were giants among them. But he would ask the hon. member, in his more sober moments, if the motion before before the House had been brought in by one of those great men of by-gone days, whether it would have been brought forward in so vague a manner. Why, if the motion had been framed and brought forward with a great amount of ability, it would have an onerous task to meet it. But the charges brought against the Government displayed no ability, but, on the contrary, they displayed considerable feebleness, and disingenuousness. Such a charge as the one included in the resolutions, could only be justified by the greatest possible necessity. The hon. mover of the resolutions attempted to bring in something which might give a colour to his charge of corruption—this matter which had been revealed to him, in the course of evidence, before a select committee. And to come forward upon such grounds and tax the Government with corruption, was an insult to the whole House. (Loud applause.) It was a miserable attempt on the part of a paltry minority to degrade the House. (Hear, hear, and tokens of disapprobation.) If the honorable member for Durham had put a motion on the paper for responsible Government, with a view to elicit the opinion of the House once more upon this important question, he for one would have been only too happy to support it. The whole scope of the debate, so far as it had been conducted by the opposition, did not reflect the slightest honour on the House. On the contrary, he believed that the language and ill feeling which had been indulged in by many honorable members opposite, would reflect the deepest disgrace on the House. His (Mr. M.'s) language might be somewhat warm, but, feeling as he did very deeply the indignation which had been offered to the House in the course of the debate, he could not refrain from denouncing them in a manner accordant to his feelings. He would tell those honorable members to their faces that so long as they persisted in advocating the principles which they had given utterance to in the course of the debate, so long would he avoid any coalition with them. (Ironical cheers.) Those hon. members were also very fond of telling the House that they appealed to the voice of the people for a justification of the course they were now pursuing, but he, also, would appeal to the voice of the people, but, in doing so, he would take the opinion, not of a class, but of all classes, from the labourer to the highest person in the land. He did not consider the voice of the people to be merely the voice of a section of the opinion of an uneducated multitude, subject to the influence of designing and unprincipled demagogues. (Ironical cheers.) In thus expressing himself, he must not be understood as entertaining any feeling of contempt for the people, properly so called — that was, in the broadest sense of the term. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, he respected the voice of the public as much as any one, but, as he had said before, it was the voice of all classes, for it was only by taking the opinions of all classes that the truth in all its majesty could be made known. No one could have a deeper interest in the country than he possessed, and in wishing, as he did, most ardently to promote its prosperity, he could have no desire to assist in any movement which might result in the establishment of a profligate or corrupt Government. The kind of government which he would desire to see established must be in accordance with the principles of British Government—a Government based on the spirit and intelligence of that people from whom they had all sprung. With regard to the motion before the House, as he said before, it was his intention to meet it with a direct negative—a negative as strong and as emphatic as it was possible to give.

Mr. DARVALL had not intended to take any part in this discussion, nor even to vote upon the motion, but in consequence of certain things which had fallen from some hon. members, in the course of debate he felt it incumbent upon him to express briefly his opinion. He regretted that the motion had been brought forward to its present shape, as when the matter first became known to him he was half inclined to give the hon. mover his support. On mature reflection, however, he felt that he was bound as representing one of the largest country constituencies in the colony, to come forward boldly and show his constituencies that he was prepared to act justly under all circumstances. However much he might be disposed to give the hon. member credit for the correctness of the feeling and the just appreciation of his public duties which had induced him to bring this motion forward, he could not nevertheless believe that the hon. member could hope to carry his motion in its present shape. It was not reasonable to suppose that a series of resolutions, involving such a wide field of invective, could be passed in their present shape. The culpable and the innocent, the good and the bad, were alike subjected to censure. No restriction to particular objects or particular persons was implied, and no discrimination whatever was proposed to be exercised. Honorable members were there to act as the grand jury in the case; they were expected to consider all the circumstances calmly, especially to weigh all the evidence, and decide accordingly, just the same as if they were upon their oaths. For his own part he must confess that, although he had listened very carefully to all the speeches delivered in the course of the debate, he had not heard any statement of facts, or any evidence whatever at all warranting the charges which had been brought against the Government. Had such evidence been adduced, he was prepared, as he said before, to vote for the motion, however disagreeable or painful the duty might be. As the representative of a large constituency, he felt that he had no alternative but to follow strictly the dictates of his own conscience, and certainly, unless some more satisfactory proof were adduced, he should feel bound to vote against the motion. Whilst he had heard no proof in support of the motion, he had heard language made use of in the course of the debate, which excited in him the most ineffable pain and disgust. The hon. and rev. member alluded with something like satisfaction to the weakness of our harbour defences, and seemed to think that this circumstance would afford an opportunity for securing our independence. He seemed to derive the greatest gratification from the presumed probability of failure in any attempt that we might make to defend ourselves in the event of a Russian invasion. (Hear, hear.) How any Englishman, any person born and bred under the influence of British institutions, could make use of such traitorous and cowardly language, he was wholly at a loss to know—(cheers)—language which was never made use of in any British community, without calling down execrations upon the head of him who uttered it—(loud cheers);—language which even went so far as to indicate that the hon. and rev. member preferred the iron yoke of a foreign despot to the wise and beneficent rule of our most gracious Sovereign. (Tremendous cheers, which lasted for some seconds.)

Dr. LANG denied that he had conveyed the meaning attributed to him. What he meant to imply was, that the people, having no confidence in their Government, would be obliged, in the event of foreign invasion, to co-operate among themselves for their own defence.

Mr. DARVALL resumed: What had a want of confidence to do with the question at a time like that—who would talk about a want of confidence when asked to defend his wife and children from the fearful consequences of a Russian invasion? (Cheers.) This was not the first time the honorable and reverend member had made use of similar language. Both in and out of the House he had uttered the same sentiments; but in no one instance had they met with the slightest countenance. Even in the presence of those who were supposed to entertain precisely similar opinions, his enunciation of those sentiments had not called forth a single cheer. And was it to be supposed that they should so far forget their country, their religion, and all that was dear and beautiful to them, as to think of adopting the cowardly, the unmanly course hinted at by the honorable and reverend member for Stanley. (Cheers.) With regard to the resolutions under discussion, he (Mr. Darvall) did not see how they could be passed in their present shape. If, as he said before, a vote of censure were passed, it would only be right that the censure should rest where it was deserved. If the honorable member could so shape his motion as to make it point to any particular abuse, or define any real positive delinquency on the part of any officer of the Government, he should have no objection to vote for the resolutions. But he could not consent to so sweeping a condemnation until he had ascertained satisfactorily that all the officers of the Government were deserving of censure. No doubt his (Mr. Darvall's) motives in moving in this matter would be impugned by the honorable member for Sydney (Mr. Campbell), who, notwithstanding his natural goodness of heart, had got into the habit of making some of the most reckless charges where there was not the slightest foundation. The honorable member did not appear to have the slightest idea as to the probable effect his words might have. He made serious charges in the same reckless manner that a child would play with dangerous weapons. The honorable member had charged him (Mr. Darvall) with having acted corruptly in reference to two motions which he had been instrumental in introducing to the House, namely, the one for an increase of the late Colonial Secretary's salary, and the other for an increase of the Governor-General's salary. He pleaded guilty to having been instrumental in effecting both these objects, and he was quite prepared to take upon himself whatever responsibility attached to them. (Hear, hear.) Believing conscientiously that he had done nothing more than his duty, he should be quite prepared to answer to his constituents for both these acts when the proper time came. Considering, however, that these matters had long since been disposed of, and that they had nothing whatever to do with the question before the House, he was at a loss to understand what motive the hon. member could have in reopening the question. The increase of salary in both instances had been granted by large majorities of the House, and he thought it was extremely unfair and out of place now to impugn the motives either of himself or those majorities. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the charges which had been brought against the Government, it appeared to him that they were not of a very grave character, and by no means sufficient to call for a vote of censure such as was proposed. One of these charges was, that his hon. friend, the Colonial Secretary, had been guilty of discourtesy; but even the hon. member for Durham himself did not attach much weight to it. Another charge which had been brought forward was that of corruption; and although the hon. and rev. member for Stanley had reiterated it, yet he, as well as other hon. members, had failed to adduce any proof. One would have thought that the best thing he could have done in making a serious and general accusation of this nature was to adduce some ground in order that it might be fully met on the spot. Corruption was undoubtedly a most serious charge, and ought not to be put forward unless some definite proof of it could be adduced. If any ground existed for imputing such an offence, it was due both to the officers of the Government and the House that it should be stated, and then the onus would lie with the parties accused, to give such explanation as might either be deemed satisfactory or otherwise. If it were said that the present administration of the Government did not manifest a great amount of energy, that they did not show themselves quite equal to the growing wants of the times, that they were not so solicitous as they might be about introducing changes, then he could understand their complaint, and join with them in wishing for better times. He was as free as any other hon. member to express an opinion on the merits of the Government, and he must say that so far as he had an opportunity of judging the present administrators of the Government did not exhibit any desire to devise great comprehensive schemes for the benefit of the public; that on the contrary there was a general want of energy and perseverance, but considering that the Government now existing was formed for a mere temporary purpose, and considering how difficult it was in these times to carry on any great schemes for public improvement, he certainly could not perceive much ground for finding fault. Considering, moreover, the great tact, diligence, and experience possessed by the former Colonial Secretary, he did not think it was fair to institute a comparison betwen him and the present incumbent of the office. The knowledge necessary to discharge the duties of this office had been acquired by the late Colonial Secretary during long years of constant study and application to the business of his department. It was a knowledge which in fact could be acquired in no other way, and he could not feel surprised at any little short comings, which the present head of the department might betray during the first few months of his incumbency. As he had said before, it was not fair to charge in this broad way a mere temporary administration with a want of confidence, simply because it did not display that vigour and originality which they might expect from a more perfect form of Government. It might be said why should the hon. member for Durham have specially excluded two officers of the Government from his proposed vote of censure and not the whole. But no doubt it occurred to the hon. member when he made this exception that the two gentlemen referred to had very little to do with the administrative affairs of the Government. Their position was in a measure isolated from that of the other Government officers in the House. Notwithstanding the eloquence of his hon. and rev. friend, he could not make himself believe that any of the charges brought forward had been proved, and unless proof were adduced he could not understand upon what principle the House could accede to the motion before it. There was not one particle of evidence to show that the Government had even been guilty of corruption; and with regard to this matter he would tell the honorable member that when they got responsible Government they might then expect to have corruption in all its worst forms. (Hear, hear.) Under the present system the Government had no inducement to be corrupt,—they were, to a certain extent, perfectly independent; but when they obtained that which should be by majorities of that House then they might indeed expect to have corruption. (Hear, hear.) He did not say that responsible governments would not possess its corresponding advantages; but he knew, from the history of all such governments, that it was in their very nature to be susceptible of corruption. Honorable members would find it to be a fact that in all countries where the whole power and patronage of the State were vested in the Legislature the Government was seldom or never free from the influences of corruption. With regard to their own Government, however, no such charge could be substantiated. Let them look around and see whether in any single instance the Government had exercised its patronage corruptly. They may at times have appointed incompetent persons to offices in particular departments, as this class of persons was invariably the most pressing in seeking for appointments, but he did not think that any solitary instance could be named wherein the Government had wilfully abused its exercise of patronage. (Hear, hear). It might be that in some of the country districts magistrates had been commissioned who were by no means an ornament to the Bench. (Hear, hear). It would be very strange, indeed, if among the number of gentlemen appointed to the commission of the peace, some of them were not ultimately found to be unfit either in point of education or ability to perform the duties of their office. Probably a great deal of advantage would be derived if some of these gentlemen were subjected to an educational examination at the hands of the hon. and reverend member for Stanley prior to their being appointed to the commission of the peace. (Laughter.) At all events, he did not think the House had any real ground for complaint with regard to the exercise of patronage by the Government. On the whole, the affairs of the Government appear to have been conducted, even from the first, with great credit to the parties concerned, and with immense advantage to the public. The colony had passed through a period of great difficulty and distress to one of unbounded prosperity. It had now wholly wiped away the stain of its convict origin, and was anxiously awaiting the concession of complete responsible government. Such being the case, he thought it would be most premature and unjust to pass a vote of censure at this particular juncture. In particular he would do the administrators of the Government the justice to say that they had ever shown the greatest readiness to convey their wishes to the home authorities, no matter what the subject might be, and on several occasions his Excellency the Governor-General had stood between the colony and the Colonial Minister, even at the risk of incurring censure on himself. (Cheers.) In dealing with the charges brought forward, he would entreat the House to act upon that golden rule "do unto others as you would be done by," and he would ask hon. members how they would like charges of corruption and incompetency to be alleged against them, without the slightest shadow of a foundation. (Hear, hear.) Why should they do that to the Government which they would think very unjust to be done to themselves. (Hear, hear.) Had the hon. member's resolutions been differently shaped he would in all probability have given them his support; but, under the circumstances, he had no doubt they would share the fate they deserved. He could not understand upon what ground they had been brought forward, unless it was one which must be abhorrent to the feelings of every right thinking person—that of gratifying a mean and factious spirit of opposition. (Cheers.) It showed how much people could be led away by their own private feelings, and how little they cared about degrading their country for a miserable gratification of those feelings.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES: Although the debate had taken a turn highly favourable to the existing Government, still as the question was one of very great importance, he did not feel himself justified in giving a silent vote on it. When he first saw the motion on the paper he certainly did not think it was in that distinct form which ought to command the support of the House. The terms were exceedingly indefinite. What, for instance, was the meaning of the first resolution? Did it refer to the Governor-General, or merely to the administrative officers under him; or did it refer to those gentlemen who had administered the Government previously. It was only right that they should clearly understand this position before they voted either for or against the resolution, otherwise they would be committing themselves to a proceeding of the nature of which they were wholly ignorant. If it referred strictly to the officers at present administering the Government, it would be obviously a great hardship to adopt it, seeing that the appointment of these gentlemen was only temporary. He would not detain the House by attempting to answer the charges which had been alleged against the Government, as these had all been refuted over and over again by preceding speakers. Considering the importance of the motion before the House, he considered that the accusations brought forward were the weakest he had ever heard. When it was borne in mind that the head of the present Government followed in the footsteps of a man such as Mr. Thompson, who had served an apprenticeship, so to speak, and had an intimate acquaintance with all matters of business, and had also had previous experience as Clerk of the Council, who was thus fitted so peculiarly for the office, independent of his natural ability and tact for the fulfilment of the duties he had to perform—it would be evident that whatever intelligence might be exhibited by his successor, it was impossible for him not to be placed in a position of disadvantage. It was no disparagement he considered of his hon. friend who sat below him (the hon. Colonial Secretary) to make such a statement for the man who followed in the footsteps of Mr. Thompson. No matter what might be his intelligence, ability, and zeal, he would be placed at disadvantage. The charges which had been preferred appeared to have been made more against the late Colonial Secretary than the present one, and the whole scope of his address included acts which referred to the late Colonial Secretary. Great stress had been laid upon the report in reference to Cockatoo Island. He would observe, that one of the first struggles of that House which occurred at the early institution of the representative principle in this country, was between Sir G. Gipps and the Council, consequent upon that Governor taking notice of something which had passed within the walls of the Council, which had not been officially communicated to him. Although no actual resolution of censure was passed in that House upon that Governor, the expression of feeling was very strong. The assertion of any member of a Select Committee of that House could not be taken as the opinion of the House, without having been previously received and adopted. He thought his hon. friend would admit the propriety of that view of the question. Supposing such to be the case, how could any charge be made against the Government for not carrying out the report of the Select Committee in reference to Cockatoo Island, when the House had come to no decision upon it. Other charges which had been put forward were those in reference to Gabo Island and Patrick Maloney. Upon both of those cases committees were sitting at the present time. As allusion had been made to Gabo Island, he thought it right to bear testimony as a member of the Committee to the accuracy of the statements which had been made by the hon. member for West Camden. He (the Chairman of Committees) was not aware of any report being agreed upon by that committee. (Hear, hear.) He was not aware that the general terms of any report had been agreed upon by that committee. He was aware that a committee was formed for the consideration of the report, but was not aware that that report had ever been adopted: the very contrary was the fact. Then again, as to the complaint made in reference to the lateness of the period at which the Council met. It had been attempted to cast blame upon the Government for delay in this particular, as though the business of the country had been impeded in consequence of the Government not calling the Council together at the earliest hour, which it would be possible to do so. He (the Chairman of the Committee) was not one of those who thought any advantage whatever was likely to arise from very early meetings of the Council. He had never seen the business of the House advanced in any material way by an early meeting of the House. The business of the session was generally brought to a conclusion about the same period, when honorable members were required up the country to look after their own affairs. No matter at whatever time the Council met it was generally prorogued about the same time. As charges had been brought against the Government for neglect of business, he had that morning taken the liberty of looking into the progress of the business of the session, and he had found that although the Council was called together on the 6th of June, and although an immense number of committees were moved for and appointed a very few days after the commencement of the session, yet he found that of those committees, for the most part appointed immediately after the meeting of Council, four only had not brought up their reports, but they had not taken evidence on the subjects, they had not met at all; those four subjects under the consideration of those committees were the Public Works, Reserved Lands, Spring-street Enclosure, and Destitute Children. Of the Committees which had gone to work there were only four which had brought forward their reports, and a great majority of the Committees did not meet for a first time until many weeks after their first appointment. A remarkable circumstance also appeared from the examination which he had made. And as charges had been made against the Government and the administrative for their want of industry, ability, and attendance to their duty, he would state as the result of that investigation that, of the four Select Committees only who had reported to the House, three of those Committees were presided over by officers of the Government, and grew out of matters connected with the Government. When charges of want of industry, assiduity, &c., were brought against the executive Government, those who had charge of those committees which were in no very forward state might be said, to use a common expression, to live in glass houses. He could not see how by any possible means, under such circumstances, the charge of delay could be urged against the Government. Another matter had also been alluded to by the hon. member for Durham,—the *customs department*. That was one of the matters which he (the Chairman of Committees) had never been able to comprehend. Although repeated despatches had been received from the Secretary of State, informing the local Government and the Council that the Customs department would be handed over to the control of the local Government and the Legislative Council, some impediment seemed still to exist, which prevented the actual transfer taking place. He did not see why the customs department should not be placed on the same footing, and come under the consideration of the House in the same manner as the heads of other departments. Why should not the customs appear on the estimates, the same as the departments of the Harbour Master, the Postmaster, and other departments. It was a mystery to him why this was not done, but he believed there was some legal impediment in the way which he did not understand. With regard to the resolutions themselves which had been brought forward by the honorable member for Durham, that, in point of ingenuity and fact, there was a total want of ground on which they could stand—he thought the honorable member opposite would scarcely desire that those resolutions should in point of fact be carried. Such a course would be productive of the most extreme inconvenience and confusion. His honorable friend below (the honorable Colonial Secretary) could not be by any possibility displaced from office immediately, without creating the utmost confusion. Although no doubt, many persons, in the event of such a vacancy occurring, could be found well qualified to discharge the duties of the office of Colonial Secretary, but he would ask the hon. member for Durham, or the hon. gentleman opposite, who were desirous of pressing the resolution before the House to a division, whether, in the event of a vacancy occurring, they would come forward and assist the Government in carrying out the business until the arrival of the new Governor-General?

Who would undertake the task? The undertaking would be a most arduous one, and, by the time the duties of the office were properly learned, the period would arrive for vacation of the office. He would assert, that he could see no possible advantage which could arise from pressing that motion, even supposing its objects were just. But, looking at the inconvenience and confusion, the ambiguity and uncertainty which was involved, he would say that he thought the hon. member for Durham would scarcely himself desire to carry the motion. But, if in addition to the confusion and inconvenience there was a doubt of its justice and the correctness of the assertion which had been made, then gentlemen ought to be most careful how they voted in favour of resolutions of so sweeping a character, which they would afterwards very probably find to be unjust. After the hon. gentleman had been afforded an opportunity of giving vent to them on the subject, he hoped the hon. member for Durham would see the propriety of withdrawing the resolutions, and not pressing them to the vote, in which the minority must be a very insignificant one.

Dr. DOUGLASS: It was not his intention to address the House at all when he took his seat that evening, but finding that a kind of gladiatorship was going on amongst hon. members, it became the duty of representative members to state the line of conduct they intended to pursue. He confessed that when he first heard the proposition of the hon. member for Durham he was somewhat startled—he thought that the terms of the resolution were very strong, and he wondered what they could mean; but presently, when he saw the hon. Colonial Secretary pass from his place, and take the hon. member by the arm, cheek by jowl, and go over to the fireplace, and hold a most confidential communication, he was exceedingly surprised.

Mr. COWPER: The assertion was totally untrue.

Dr. DOUGLASS: Was sorry to contradict, but the assertion was perfectly true; he saw it with his own eyes.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY begged to assure his hon. friend that on the occasion referred to he went to Mr. Cowper to ask him the purport of his motion, being at a loss to understand it; but he did not then, nor was he aware that he ever had taken that hon. member's arm: nothing of the kind took place.

Dr. DOUGLASS: Then he was dreaming (laughter), and in that dream, he saw two bodies, one exactly like the hon. member for Durham, and the other like the Colonial Secretary, going arm in arm, and stand cheek by jowl by the fire place, and he heard it remarked by many hon. members, and he also himself wondered what it could mean. One hon. member said that he (Mr. Cowper) was going to play at Colonial Secretary. He (Dr. D.) did not know what the meaning of such proceedings was, unless the hon. member had got up a question which he knew he could not carry. If such a motion had been put *bona fide*, was it likely that it would be thought to deserve a cheek by jowl communication. It was well known out of the House what was meant by the term hon. friend; an illustration had been given of the term by the honorable member for Cumberland, who addressed the honorable and reverend member for Stanley, as "his" honorable and reverend friend; and yet there was nothing that a man wished to be unsaid of himself but he (Dr. Douglass) had heard come from the honorable member for Cumberland in reference to that honorable and reverend member.

Mr. DARVALL rose to order, and suggested that what the honorable gentleman was advancing had nothing whatever to do with the subject under consideration. If it was needful that the House should be entertained,—by-and-bye would be much more appropriate. He submitted that his honorable friend was quite "his" honorable friend. (Laughter.)

Dr. DOUGLASS had made the remarks because he did not wish to be humbugged.

The SPEAKER suggested to Dr. Douglass the propriety of keeping in order.

Dr. DOUGLASS wished to know whether the motion was a substantial one or not. As to the motion itself, the thing was ridiculous. The individual who had concocted it never could have hoped that it would be carried, he must have known that it would only be a peg to hang a kind of argument or speech upon. It was not a resolution that could be spoken to. There was not a speech that had been made which could be answered as matter of fact. There was nothing to lay hold of, no tangible charge against the Government could be adduced. He thought there was a little boy's play on the part of the hon. member to show off a little of his capability for becoming Colonial-Secretary. The hon. and rev. member, after stating to the House that the hon. member for Durham was above all men fitted for the office of Colonial Secretary, and that he was ready now to change places with the present hon. Colonial Secretary, told us gravely, after lauding him to the skies; in conclusion, "depend upon it, when my hon. friend becomes Colonial Secretary he will take off every cobweb and stop every rathole." The first resolution stated that the Government of the colony as at present administered, did not possess the confidence of the House. He thought that was going too far. Had the hon. member for Durham said that the House was not satisfied with the manner in which the public business was conducted, he would have been better supported in the House than he was under the present circumstances. It was fair to say that often questions had been put to the Government for explanation, upon certain points relating to the Government, which had not been answered so readily or so fully as could have been wished, or as hon. members in that House had been accustomed to expect. When that accusation had been made, as frequently had the reply been given to it; the hon. gentleman who was now absent from the colony, the late Colonial Secretary, Mr. Thomson, had had twenty-four years' experience, and had made himself acquainted with almost every detail in every one of the departments of the Government, and when he took his place in that House and questions were asked, it was a matter of notoriety in that House, that instead of the hon. gentleman leaving it to the gentlemen at the head of the different departments to answer questions relating to their own particular department, the hon. gentleman always took upon himself the duty of explaining the matters enquired about for every department. There was not a single gentleman who was not set aside in submission to the capability and desire of that hon. gentleman, which he manifested on all occasions, to explain to the House any subject, or answer any question which might be brought forward, or to inform the House as to the grounds on which any measure of the Government was determined. What had been the natural consequence of that conduct on the part of the late Colonial Secretary? When he was gone, the proper officers not having been allowed to answer questions relating to their particular departments were, not prepared now, when called upon to do so, as well as they would have been if they had always been in the habit of answering such questions. If they had been accustomed to perform the duties of these offices themselves, they would now have been perfectly *au fait* at it. But the resolution did not apply to any particular department at all. He was fully impressed with the idea that the failing in not giving information so readily as required, was not to be attributed to the gentlemen who now held the situations; but the fact must be attributable to the course pursued by the late Colonial Secretary. So far, he would agree with the hon. member for Durham; but, as to making a motion to the effect that the House had no confidence in the Government, it was ridiculous. There was as much confidence reposed in them as ever, and as much ability; only they were now called upon to assume a different position in the House to the one they had assumed before. The whole of the accusations seemed to have been generalised. No specific charge had been brought forward, except the one in reference to Gabo Island, and that relating to Malony,—and those two happened to be the two most unfortunate charges that could have been fixed upon, those two cases, being at the present time unapproachable, because under the consideration of select committees. It was indecorous and unparliamentary in the hon. member to allude to those two cases. If hon. gentlemen would put motions on the table of the House, framed in such a manner that it was utterly impossible to meet them except with a general denial, he held it to be one of the easiest things in the world to get rid of such motions by a direct negative. The whole speech of the hon. member for Durham, had been based upon irregularities and generalisations. If such a motion was allowed to stand the House would be compromised. The House could not answer any charge unless it was dealt with specially. It was all very well to say that a man was of a bad character, but he could not be condemned as such unless it was ascertained in what particular he was bad. Was he a drunkard? No. A gambler? No. A thief? No. What then? Oh! he's a bad character altogether. That seemed to be something like the accusation brought forward against the Government by the hon. member for Durham on this occasion. He thought the hon. member had brought the motion forward because he had heard frequent observations made by other hon. members in reference to the Government. But no specific charge could be brought forward; the best way to deal with the question, as he had explained to the hon. member that the reason why, on all occasions, so ready a reply to questions was not given as might be expected, was attributable to the different position on which the heads of the departments were placed, if not withdrawn was to meet it with a direct negative.

Mr. HOLROYD had not intended to take any part at all in this debate, but as some observations reflecting upon him had been made by honorable members, he felt called on to say a few words in explanation. The honorable member the Chairman of Committees had alluded to the delay which had taken place in bringing up the reports of certain of the Select Committees appointed by the House. As several of these committees had been moved for by himself, he was compelled to say a word or two about them. With regard to the Committee on the Spring-street Enclosure Bill, he could say the necessary examinations had taken place, and the report had been prepared and passed, and it was only through accident that he was unable to bring up the report that evening, as in fact it had been his intention to do. With respect to the Land Regulation Committee, he could say that he had sent a circular to each of the members to meet that day, but in consequence of the number of other committees sitting, he found it was impossible to obtain the attendance of some members, the honorable member for Durham, for instance, whose suggestions would be particularly valuable. Then as to the public works committee, the proceedings were in a forward state, and he hoped to be able to bring up a report very speedily. With the committee on the Destitute Children's Bill, he had nothing to do, and he should not, therefore, further allude to it. The only other remark which had been made with respect to himself, to which he felt called on to allude, was one which fell last night from the lips of the hon. member for Sydney (Mr. Parkes), a very amusing attack in its way, and which there could be no possible doubt referred to himself. It bore a strong resemblance to an article attacking him, which had appeared some time ago in a paper called the *Empire*, which, among other things, charged him (Mr. Holroyd) with "puerile petulance," and which also alluded to the difficulty he would experience in reconciling his votes to his constituents. He did not know of any connection between the hon. member and the article, but it was a fact, that the imprint of the paper in which it was published, did bear the name of Henry Parkes. He must say that whatever his own faults might be the hon. member for Sydney did seem to labour under a very great degree of political sensitiveness, and he had never seen it more conspicuously displayed than it had been that afternoon, as he was scarcely off his legs during the whole time the hon. member for West Camden was speaking. The hon. member had said that he (Mr. Holroyd) would be called to account for his votes in the Council. In making this assertion, it only led him to believe that the hon. member possessed a good share of that very plentiful commodity which was vulgarly known as colonial bounce. (Laughter.) He was not the least alarmed at the threat which had been held out to him, and he could only say that if denunciations of his conduct were to be fulminated in the *Empire* newspaper, that the paper had so limited a circulation in the part of the country which returned him, that even if they could carry any weight in them, they must necessarily have very little effect. He had been up to the district for which he had the honour to sit in that House lately, and had staid there a fortnight, and though he had repeatedly asked for the *Empire*, he had never been able to obtain a sight of it. He was not, therefore, at all afraid, if that was to be the tremendous engine that was to be hurled at him. He was quite satisfied that any endeavour which might be made by the hon. member, in any capacity, to interfere with his constituents, would only be to place him in a more secure position. He must inform the hon. member, too, that he had not been elected from an ebullition of democratic feelings. He had never looked to that section of the people with which the hon. member was identified. He had appealed to the electors of the western boroughs on Conservative principles, and he had been elected on those principles. He, at all events, had never been carried into that House on the shoulders of a mob. Could the hon. member for Sydney say as much? He should, therefore, vote against this motion, and with the Government, and he would very briefly state the reasons why. He had listened very attentively to the speech of the hon. member for Durham, and he had found it to be very considerably diluted. He had tried in vain to find any one strong point of attack upon the Government in it. It was a most weak, trashy, and diluted narration of a number of petty details; and he must say he never read a speech, introducing a motion for passing censure on a Government so utterly pointless and ineffective. There was one part of the hon. member's speech, however, which he (Mr. Holroyd) particularly admired. The hon. member had said that even if the motion should be carried, and the present Government was turned out, he had no intention to seek office. Now it had always appeared to him the natural rule of responsible government, that when the ins went out, the outs went in, and when one minister was displaced, the usual course was to send for the leader of the opposition that had displaced democracy. Except that of Sydney and the county of Stanley, where Dr. Lang had no doubt planted a large number of supporters. He had always since he was able to think on political subjects, been in favour of responsible government. But when this motion alluding to responsible government, came before him, mixed up with a determination to stop the supplies, he turned from it, as he could never be a party to the stoppage of the machinery by which the Government of the country was carried on. Had the hon. member proposed the resolutions separately, he might have assented to the first. But while he was content to ask for responsible government, he was not willing to disband the police, and upset all order in the country. Besides that, they had already applied for responsible government, and he had no doubt at all that within a year's time, they would be sent to their constituents to be returned to a legislature under a government responsible to the people here. If the hon. member therefore was sincere in his professions, he could not see what was the meaning of his motion. If he was sincere in not wishing for office, the Government and his motion would be placed in a fix. They would have no alternative but to adopt the suggestions of the hon. member the Post Master-General, and make the hon. member for Sydney, Mr. Parkes, Premier, and his friend, Dr. Lang, Colonial Treasurer. What they would do for their Auditor-General, he was at a loss to know. But would, he asked, such a Government have any weight in the country? Would it have weight in any part of the country? Except perhaps with the lowest portion of the democratic party in Sydney; the 2000 people who were cajoled over by professions, and almost driven to the poll to support their leaders. Why he would defy them to name any constituency in the country which would return these champions. Therefore, as far as the second resolution was concerned, he should certainly vote against it. He admitted that the Government might have shown some want of tact and ability, particularly in one of its members, who was newly appointed, but he denied that there was any ground for the charges of prodigacy and corruption which had been brought against it. With these remarks, he should certainly vote with the Government on this occasion.

Captain KING said that he would offer a few words in reference to what had fallen from one of the hon. members for Sydney (Mr. Parkes), in respect to the severe censure on the Government, which, it was stated, would be included in the forthcoming report of the select committee on Gabo Island. He (Captain King) should be extremely surprised if that report should contain the unqualified censure which was intimated in the speech of the hon. member. His own impression was that the report would not convey that censure. It was true, that when much evidence had been taken, it seemed to be the opinion of some members of the Committee that the Government was at fault, but when he (Captain King) last attended the Committee, he, after a conversation with the chairman, left under the impression that a very different report would be framed from that anticipated by the hon. member for Sydney. The hon. chairman had then intimated his intention to draft a report, which had not yet been received in Sydney, and therefore ought scarcely to have been referred to in the manner which it had. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the general question before the House, he (Captain King) had very little to say. Grievances many colonists might suffer; he, for instance, might have his own grievances, but they would on no account induce him to support the motion before the Council. He had always considered it his duty to support the constituted authorities of a country, and he should continue to do so. A Government, unless proved to be corrupt, ought to be supported by every good citizen and lover of order. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR had not been present at the meeting in the committee room to which his hon. and gallant friend had referred. But he was enabled to state that on his way up the country the hon. member for the Southern Boroughs, Mr. Murray, the chairman of the Committee on Gabo Island had informed him that the report was not then framed, as he was desirous to wait until he had the whole of the printed evidence before him.

Mr. PARKES desired to say a few words in explanation. At the last meeting of the Committee it was distinctly understood that all the evidence had been taken. The only business then done was, that the chairman stated, the heads of his proposed report, which it was certainly intimated would convey censure on two Government officers, viz., the Colonial Secretary and the Postmaster. The only member present who objected to the censure it was proposed to convey was the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, who had never attended before, and who admitted that he had not made himself acquainted with the evidence. Under these circumstances, and according to the foreshadowing of the hon. Chairman, it was a fair inference that the report would convey a censure on the officers alluded to: he (Mr. Parkes) had not, however, stated that the report was actually drawn up. (Hear.)

Mr. FLOOD moved, and Mr. CAMPBELL seconded, the adjournment of the debate until to-morrow (to-day).

The question being put, the motion was lost on division by a majority of 21 to 18.

Ayes, 18.	Noes 21.
Mr. G. Bowman	The Colonial Secretary
Mr. Barker	Mr. Osborne
Dr. Douglass	The Solicitor-General
Mr. Allen	Captain King
Mr. Bligh	Mr. Berry
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands	Mr. Fitzgerald
Mr. Campbell	Mr. Dobie
Mr. Darvall	Mr. Martin
Mr. W. Bowman	The Postmaster-General
Dr. Lang	Mr. Broadhurst
Mr. Oakes	Mr. Nichols
Mr. Flood	Mr. A. Osborne
Mr. Bradley	Mr. J. Macarthur
Mr. Parkes	Mr. Egan
Mr. Thurlow	The Collector of Customs
The Colonial Treasurer	Mr. Parker
Mr. Holden (Teller)	The Attorney-General
Mr. Cowper (Teller)	The Auditor-General
	The Inspector-General of Police
	Mr. Holroyd (Teller)
	Mr. Morris (Teller)

After the division there were impatient cries of question; when

Mr. MORRIS rose, and said that it was obviously the desire of the Council to hear the Attorney-General; but as it had been intimated that an hon. member who had not yet spoken intended to include him with the other officers of the Government against whom charges had been made, he (Mr. M.) really thought the fairest plan, at so late an hour in the evening, was to consent to the adjournment of the debate.

The SPEAKER ruled that until further progress had been made with the debate, the result of the division just reported would not admit of the question of adjournment.

Mr. FLOOD said that it appeared that there was some shyness on the part of hon. members in taking part in the debate at that moment. He had not intended to join in it; but as he had moved the adjournment, which motion had been negatived, he found himself consequently brought into a more prominent position than he had intended to assume. The Colonial Secretary had responded to an accusation made by the honorable member for Durham in respect to a want of courtesy manifested towards himself (Mr. Flood). He would explain the matter in a very few words. He (Mr. F.) had given the Colonial Secretary written notice that on a particular day he would ask him if he were prepared to lay certain papers on the table of the Council. When the day arrived, he, knowing that the Colonial Secretary was not the most industrious public officer in the world, asked him, courteously, before the Speaker took the chair, whether he was prepared to answer the question of which notice had been so given. He replied in the affirmative, and when, a few minutes afterwards, the chair being taken, he (Mr. F.) did put the question, he was answered by the Colonial Secretary placing upon the table the documents in question, which it seemed had been ordered to be printed, and which were then wet from the printer's hands. This might not be discourtesy; the hon. Secretary said he did not mean it as such. Well, if he (Mr. Flood) were to knock a gentleman down, it would be a very poor apology to say that he really did not mean to commit an assault. True, the hon. Secretary had stated that he had produced the printed paper merely as a joke; but, inasmuch as he (Mr. Flood) did not possess the advantage of the hon. Secretary's private friendship, he did not understand why, upon official matters, he was to be treated so jocosely. Then, again, the hon. Postmaster-General had last night thought fit to introduce him (Mr. F.) before the notice of the Council, in terms of ridicule; why, he did not know. If his (Mr. F.'s) career had been one of place-hunting like the career of that hon. gentleman, whose first official step in this colony was made at the treadmill, where he occupied the dignified post of Superintendent, and there learnt his first colonial lessons as a political philosopher, then he (Mr. F.) might have been open to the sneer made last evening, as to his being a candidate for office under a new administration of the government of this colony. His career, however, had not been like that of the hon. gentleman, who since his arrival in this colony up to the present moment had hunted every government for place. It was not his (Mr. F.'s) intention to go through the various offices which had been held by that pluralist. He should only inquire what gentlemen, suggested to be place-hunters, had been coupled with himself last evening by the hon. gentlemen. He would ask this. If the hon. gentleman was sincere in expressing his gratification that he (Mr. Flood) was likely to be appointed President of the Board of Works, was he also sincere in his allusion to the probability of the hon. and rev. member for Stanley (Dr. Lang) becoming Colonial Treasurer. (Loud laughter.) Now, he (Mr. F.), had no objection to any sport which might be had at his expense; it was, perhaps, part of the bargain when he became a public man. But as to his pretensions to office or position he could only say this. He wanted no character from any political sneak. He would refer for his character to the whole tenor of his life and to his country. Some hon. members seemed to have entertained a notion that he (Mr. F.) intended to prefer some charges against the Attorney-General. This was a mistake. His opinion, however, was that in so grave a question as that before the Council, the Attorney-General could not be separated from the Government of which he was a member, and against which charges were made. To exclude both the Attorney and Solicitor General from the vote of censure which the Council was asked to pass was improper. Those hon. and learned gentlemen, as part of the Government must share in the burden of blame if the House imposed it. Against the Attorney-General, however, he (Mr. F.) had not the least intention to make any individual charge. (Cheers.) The Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer had taunted that side of the House, that although they had made a series of objections to the supplementary estimates for the present year, yet that the moneys asked for by the Government had, nevertheless, been voted; and that this was a proof that those who made the objections had no real ground for complaint. This was an ungracious taunt. What did a supplementary estimate mean? Why, to pay expenses for items which had been omitted last year; and to meet which the Government requests the aid of the House. What that side of the House had complained of was that the moneys, whose appropriation was asked for, had been already expended.

The COLONIAL TREASURER begged to correct the hon. member: the majority of the sums set down had not been expended before the supplementary estimates were sent down to the House.

Mr. FLOOD resumed: The Colonial Secretary had complained that the opposition to his government was unprecedented.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY denied that he had ever used the words "my government."

Mr. FLOOD: Well, that no such opposition had been made before, was, probably, because the same amount of incompetency had not existed in any previous administration. In conclusion, he would observe that the affairs of the Government were now managed in a manner which would disgrace any ordinary shop-keeper's establishment. Some sort of apology that indulgence ought to be shown to those who had so recently been appointed to new offices. He (Mr. Flood) rejected such an excuse; he denounced trade in offices which ought not to be bandied about. If gentlemen were not fully competent to occupy them, they should not venture to accept them.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL desired to offer a few words in explanation. It was not true that he had held the appointment at the tread-mill, as stated by the hon. member; but that was but little matter, for men in office should not be too thin-skinned. With reference to the allusion which he had made on the previous evening to the prospect of the hon. member being placed at the head of a Board of Works to be established here, he really had no intention to cast any ridicule upon him. When the list of proposed new officers of the government was first shown to him, and he saw the hon. member's name as suggested for the office adverted to, he (the Postmaster-General) had said, "I think a Board of Works is very much wanted, and I think no one is more adapted to preside over it than Mr. Flood." When, however, he saw by the published reports of last evening's debate, in the daily papers, that a tone of ridicule seemed intended by him to be given to the allusion made to that hon. member, he felt vexed that he had made the allusion, which he declared was not meant to convey ridicule. To the honorable member he some years ago had been under obligations, and he was much annoyed that his passing allusion had been misunderstood. Upon coming down to the House that afternoon he had so expressed himself to the hon. member, who did not appear satisfied with the explanation. He (the Postmaster-General) had then requested a friend of the hon. member to repeat to him his sincere assurance that no attempt at ridicule had been meant, and he was only sorry to find that such assurance had not been received in the same spirit in which it had been made. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. MARTIN, the debate was then adjourned until to-day; to which time the Government business on the paper was also postponed.

MESSAGE.

The following Message was received from his Excellency the Governor-General—

CHAS. A. FITZ ROY, Governor-General. Message No. 40.

Referring to the address of the Legislative Council, dated the 22nd ultimo, requesting that the Governor-General will send down "A Bill to authorise the payment of a stipend to a Minister of Religion for the congregation of persons professing the Hebrew Faith, established in the City of Sydney, containing an Appropriation Clause from the General Revenue, of the annual sum of two hundred pounds," the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, assures the Legislative Council, that it is with regret he finds himself precluded by the terms of the Secretary of state's Despatch of 13th April, 1847, from concurring with the Council in any measure for extending to the Professors of the Hebrew Faith, pecuniary aid towards the maintenance of public worship, unless it be a measure of the general character prescribed by the Secretary of State.

2. A copy of the despatch referred to was laid before the Legislative Council on the 11th May, 1848.

Government House, Sydney, 21st September, 1854.

Ordered to be printed.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

The SPEAKER reported that his Excellency the Governor-General had been pleased to give the Royal assent to the undermentioned Bills:—

(1.) Parish Tolls and Ferry Dues Bill.
(2.) Windsor Road Trust Bill.
(3.) Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company's Bill.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. MACARTHUR requested leave of absence for one month, for the honorable member for Murrumbidgee. Leave granted.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MESSAGE AND REGISTRATION BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL regretted that the Registration Bill was not ready for consideration, but he wished it to be hastened with all speed. He begged leave that the Governor-General's message No. 37, with the Registration Bill, should be postponed until Wednesday next. Postponed.

GOLD FIELDS' MANAGEMENT BILL.

On the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the third reading of the Gold Fields' Management Bill was postponed until Wednesday next.

CITY SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

The further consideration of the Estimates for the City Sewerage and Water Supply was postponed on the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY until next Wednesday.

SPRING-STREET ENCLOSURE BILL.

Mr. HOLROYD, as Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to take evidence and report upon this Bill, brought up the report and the minutes of evidence; which he moved should be printed; and gave notice of his intention to move the second reading of the Bill on Tuesday.

COOK'S RIVER BRIDGE BILL.

On the motion of Mr. HOLROYD, it was carried:—(1.) That the Cook's River Bridge Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee. (2.) That such Committee consist of the Solicitor-General, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Allen, Colonel Barney, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Egan, and Mr. Morris.

POLICE CONSTABLES AT BATHURST.

On the motion of Mr. HOLROYD, it was resolved—"That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a copy of a memorial recently forwarded to his Excellency from the police constables at Bathurst praying for an increase of pay; together with copies of all correspondence and memoranda between the Government, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Police Magistrate at Bathurst, relating thereto; and of a report of the Inspector-General of Police on the said memorial."

The House adjourned at a quarter before nine, until three o'clock to-day.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS FOR THIS DAY.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

NOTICES OF MOTION:—

Dr. LANG to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a copy of the Electoral Roll of the Colony, specifying the number of electors, in each Electoral District, both before and since the recent revision of the Lists, but without giving the names.

Mr. NICHOLS to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Sydney Corporation Abolition Act, 17 Vict., No 33.

Mr. NICHOLS to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a Return of the number of Barristers and Attorneys now on the Roll of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, distinguishing the names of those gentlemen now in actual practice, from those who have ceased to practise.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

Resumption of the adjourned debate on Mr. Cowper's motion: "(1.) That the Government of the colony, as at present administered, does not possess the confidence of this House. (2.) That this Council resolves to postpone the consideration of the estimates for the year 1855 until it is assured that the public expenditure will be made under a government formed upon the principle of ministerial responsibility. (3.) That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, transmitting the foregoing resolutions, and respectfully requesting that his Excellency will be pleased to take them into his favourable consideration."

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 21.—Shamrock, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Hardy, from Moreton Bay September 1st. Passenger—1 in the steerage. Morris and Co., agents.

September 21.—Hannah, ship, 484 tons, Captain Brown, from Talcahuano (B.A.) July 21. Passengers—Mrs. May and child. Smith, Campbell, and Co., agents.

September 21.—Vixen, schooner, 93 tons, Captain Cabban, from Melbourne the 15th instant. Andrew Wilson, agent.

September 21.—Warbler, schooner, 197 tons, Captain Gray, from Melbourne the 16th instant. Captain, agent.

September 21.—Pirate (s.s.), 257 tons, Captain Craig, from Geelong the 18th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Nichols and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Collins, Master Collins, Mrs. Durham, Miss Mantell, Messrs. M'Kay, Price, Seyce, Wingate, and 19 in the steerage. Smith, Campbell, and Co. agents.

September 22.—Shamrock brig, 144 tons, Captain White, from Newcastle, 20th instant. Captain, agent.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Vanquish, and Launceston, for Melbourne; Helen Baird, for Callao; Betah, for Hobart Town; Caernarvon, for the South Seas; Razer, for Calcutta; Camilla, for Hobart Town via Twofold Bay.

CLEARANCES.

September 21.—Helen Baird, barque, 442 tons, Captain Wilson, for Callao, in ballast.

September 21.—Razer, C.R. ship, 1033 tons, Captain Ainsworth, for Calcutta, in ballast. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. Minter, Captain Rose, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Binning.

September 21.—Launceston, barque, 321 tons, Captain Spence, for Melbourne. Passenger—Mrs. Spence.

September 21.—Camilla, schooner, 201 tons, Captain Plant, for Hobart Town via Twofold Bay, in ballast.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 21.—Cecilia, from Port Hacking, with 350 bushels lime; Defiance, and Peacock, from Brisbane Water, with 7000 feet timber, 30,000 shingles, 2,000 laths; Fawn, from the Clarence, with 136 casks tallow, 600 hides, 10,000 feet pine, 50 bags maize; Polly Hopkins, and Sisters, from Newcastle, with 133 tons coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 21.—Cecilia, for Port Hacking; Orient, and Dove, for Boyne; Chase, for the Manning River; Defiance, John, Valentine Ward, and Peacock, for Brisbane Water; Sisters, Glendower, Jane, and Caroline Packet, for Newcastle.

IMPORTS.

September 21.—Hannah, from Talcahuano (B.A.): 560 tons flour, 40 tons bran. Smith, Campbell, and Co.

September 21.—Vixen, from Melbourne: 1 hogshead rope, 1 [illegible], 5 bales blankets, 3 cases saddlery, 246 oars, 14 pieces iron, 5 cases glass, 2 bales, Order.

September 21.—Warbler, from Melbourne: 100 coils rope, 9 cases hardware, 1 case books, 30 tents, 199 dozen pails, 115 case clocks, [illegible], Order.

EXPORTS.

September 21.—Launceston, for Melbourne: 327 tons coal, J. Malcolm, agent.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follows:—

For CALLAO.—By the Helen Baird, this day at noon, if not under weigh.

For HOBART TOWN.—By the Betah, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For CALCUTTA.—By the Razer, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

For ENGLAND, via Melbourne and Cape Horn.—By the G.S.S.S. Co.'s mail steamer Lady Jocelyn, this evening, at 6.

For AUCKLAND (N.Z.)—By the William Denny (s.s.), tomorrow, at 2 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered outwards, September 21: William Denny (s.s.), 600 tons, Mailler, for Auckland; Homer, U.S. ship, 420 tons, Sonell, for Batavia.

[illegible].—The Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company, have decided to place this favourite steamship on the line between Melbourne and Adelaide. It was originally intended to run her through from this port to Adelaide and back, but no doubt the Directors have been influenced by the fact that the Sydney and Melbourne line may be considered fully supplied by the steamers now running, which give regularly two arrivals and two departures per week. We understand that in consequence of this arrangement the Governor-General will in future be communicated [illegible] on this coast, and the [illegible] Governor-General. The [illegible] Sydney and Melbourne Company's Wharf on Monday at 5 p.m.

The cargo of the Shamrock, from Moreton Bay, consists of 30 casks tallow, 714 hides, 19 bales wool, 27 bundles skins, 100 bags flour, and sundries.

The Hannah made a good passage of 42 days from Talcahuano to Lord Howe's Island, but has had a tedious passage of 14 days from Norfolk Island, during the whole of which time she has had bad weather, attended by very heavy squalls from the westward, with thunder and lightning. On Sunday last they experienced a terrific gale of wind from the S. and S.S.W. The Hannah passed a schooner (name unknown) off Lord Howe's Island, on the 14th instant, standing to the eastward. The [illegible], Captain [illegible], left Conception Bay on the 15th July, for Sydney, and the barque Emu, bound for the colonies, sailed from Valparaiso on the 17th June.

The Fawn, schooner, arrived from the Clarence River yesterday, having left on 15th instant, up to which time no intelligence had been received respecting the Isabella, which left for that place 8th August.

The Pirate left Port Phillip Heads on the 18th instant, at 3 a.m., and arrived here on Thursday, at 6 p.m.; she has had light winds and calms all the passage.

The Warbler has experienced very heavy weather during her passage from Melbourne; she reports having sighted the barque Victoria Packet, hence the 13th instant for Melbourne, off the Dromedary, on the 18th instant.

The Lady Jocelyn (s.), for England via Melbourne, will sail positively to-morrow morning.

GEELONG.

ARRIVALS.—September 15. Clarence (s.), from Sydney; Swallow Gem, and Harp, from Hobart Town.

Captain Sanders, of the Clarence steamer, reports the Tennessee, schooner, from San Francisco, laden with flour, for Melbourne, wind-bound in Jervis' Bay, and the [illegible], brig, from Newcastle to the same port, wind-bound also. The Eliza Harbeck, barque, laden with flour, for Melbourne, 52 days from San Francisco, was spoken by Captain Sanders off Cape Liptrap.—*Geelong Advertiser*, September 18th.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

	September.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
22	FRIDAY.	5 51	5 55	7 55	8 18

Moon—New, 6h. 5m., P.M. September 22.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
First night of the New Comic Drama entitled TOODLES.
Miss Kate Denin as Marianne, in The Wife.
THIS EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22,
The performance will commence with James Sheridan Knowles' admired play, entitled THE WIFE; a Tale of Mantua. Ferrardo, Mr. Holloway; Gonzaga, Mr. Byers; Lorenzo, Mr. Russell; Count Florio, Mr. L. M'Gowan; St. Pierre, Mr. Charles Thorne; Antonio, Mr. C. King; Bernardo, Mr. S. Howard; Bartolo, Mr. M'Closky; Marianne, Miss Kate Denin; Floribel, Mrs. Brannsome. [illegible], Mrs. M'Gowan and Miss Hart. To conclude with, for the first time, a comic drama, entitled TOODLES. George Fenton, Mr. Russell; George Acorn, Mr. Byers; Toodles, Mr. M'Closky; Farmer Acorn, Mr. C. King; Mary, Miss Emily Thorne. Operatic Manager, Mr. F. Howson. Conductor and Musical Director, Mr. Lavenu. Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. John Gibbs. A. TORNING, Sole Lessee and Manager.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, on the resumption of the debate upon Mr. COWPER's motion for a vote of want of confidence in the Government, Dr. LANG rose, and in a speech of great length, gave utterance to very bitter invectives against not only the members of the Executive, but the administration generally.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR defended the Government, in a masterly speech, in which he commented upon the observations which had been made by the hon. member for Sydney (Mr. Parkes), and illustrated the unfairness of the parallel which he had drawn between the government of Sir Robert Walpole, and that of this colony at the present time.

Mr. DARVALL defended the Government, and pronounced a very severe stricture upon the motives of the originator of the motion. He denounced, in strong terms, the anti-national and unpatriotic opinions of the hon. member for Stanley.

Dr. DOUGLASS and Captain KING, also supported the Government.

Mr. PARKER vindicated the conduct of the Government.

Mr. HOLROYD, although he had not intended speaking upon this motion, thought himself called upon to explain certain delays which were alleged to have occurred in the bringing up of Reports of Select Committees, with which he had been connected.

On Mr. FLOOD's motion for an adjournment, seconded by Mr. CAMPBELL, the House divided, and the motion was lost.

On the resumption of the debate, Mr. FLOOD attacked the Colonial Secretary and the Post-Master-General, and, on Mr. MARTIN's motion, the House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock until this day.

The hon. member for Western Camden, Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR, has given notice of his intention to move, on Tuesday next, "That it is expedient to adopt in this colony, in reference to the issue of Bank Notes, the principle embodied in and established by the Act of Parliament, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 32; that it is expedient, for the purpose of applying that principle, to establish in this colony, as a department of the Government, a Bank of Issue; that it is expedient to prohibit by law the issue of any promissory notes payable to bearer on demand, by any bank to be hereafter established; that it is expedient to provide by law that such banks in this colony as now issue promissory notes payable to bearer on demand, shall continue to issue such notes subject to such conditions and such limitations, as to the amount of issue, as may be provided for by any Act to be passed for that purpose;" and, finally, "That it is expedient to prohibit the issue in this colony of any promissory note payable to bearer on demand, for any sum less than five pounds."

It is a consolation to know that, with the view of preventing this most important subject from being disposed of hastily or inconsiderately, it has been ordered that there be a call of the House on that day. Nothing is more to be deprecated than needless tampering with our monetary system. It is not only that such tampering may lead to most injurious consequences, but that these consequences cannot but affect all classes and all interests in the community. When once a system has become firmly established, matured by time and rendered familiar to the public, it should not be interfered with unless for very cogent and powerful reasons. But when, in addition to its maturity, it has the recommendation of having worked to the general satisfaction and won the public confidence, interference is wanton and impertinent.

Now, we are certain that it will be admitted on all hands that the banking system of this colony has had a fair trial, and has been found unexceptionable, and adequate to the monetary wants of the colony. It has stood the test of nearly forty years, and we do not remember a single instance in which it has proved injurious to the public. Even amid the wreck and ruin to which some of our banking institutions were reduced in the memorable years of our depression, their engagements to the public were all honourably met,—not a shilling of their deposits, nor a note of their circulation, but was paid on demand.

We admit that the system has of late years been pushed somewhat beyond the necessities of the country. But, so far, this has been injurious, if injurious at all, to none but the speculators themselves. The public have rather gained by it. And even were it otherwise, there is this comfort, that no additional banks can hereafter be introduced into the colony without the previous consent of the local Legislature.

We are at a loss, then, to understand upon what grounds it is now proposed to interfere with a system which has stood so long and worked so well. Mr. MACARTHUR's first resolution asserts the expediency of adopting in this colony, in reference to the issue of bank notes, the principle embodied in the Bank of England Charter Act; and we presume he will appeal to that Act as a precedent by which his own procedure may be vindicated from the charge of rash interference with subsisting interests. For our own part, we cannot admit that it is a precedent at all, or is in any way applicable to the case. That statute did not *create* the Bank of England, for that great national institute had then been in existence a hundred and fifty years, and had proved of signal service to the State on many occasions of public emergency. The statute prohibited the issue of bank notes by any banks that should be established after the 6th May, 1844, giving to the Bank of England, to that extent, the privilege of exclusive banking as a bank of issue. But then, in favour of this measure there were two grand considerations, neither of which applies to Mr. MACARTHUR's case. In the first place, bank speculation had been carried to such lengths throughout the United Kingdom, that much inconvenience, much loss and much danger, had ensued to the public. Consequently, the Legislature felt it to be absolutely necessary to interfere, so as to prevent the plague from spreading farther. No such evil having occurred here, no such necessity can be pleaded by our Legislature.

In the next place, this monopoly was given to the Bank of England, not merely with the view of securing for the community a safe paper currency, but also in exchange for a valuable consideration. The State exacted a *quid pro quo*, *certainly* to the extent of £180,000 per annum, and *contingently* a great deal more. It was stipulated in the Act, that in return for the privileges conferred the bank should deduct £180,000 from the sum then payable to it for the charges of management of the public debt; and in case the securities held in the issue department should at any time exceed the amount of fourteen millions of pounds, the bank was to make a further payment, equal in amount to the net profit derived therefrom during the current year.

Now, the bank of issue which the honorable member proposes to establish here will have no public debt to manage, nor anything else to do for the State that we can imagine, whereby an equivalent benefit may be afforded in return for the monopoly. The safety of our bank-note circulation is, we grant, a point of high importance. But it may be secured by other means than the establishment of a national bank, and these means are glanced at in the fourth resolution. But if a national bank would bring no profit to the State, it would bring heavy expense. In one of the resolutions it is spoken of as "a department of the Government." And we all know that, even in ordinary times, especially in times like these, Government departments are costly things. The bank would of course have to be provided with a staff of intelligent, respectable, trustworthy officers; and such officers are not to be had for low salaries. Great would be their responsibilities; high securities would be required of them; and it would be perfectly fair, as well as absolutely necessary, that their salaries should be liberal in proportion.

And for what earthly purpose is all this outlay to be incurred? What is to be gained by the public revenue, or what advantage reaped by the community, in justification of this large expenditure of public money? We positively do not know, and cannot conceive.

If it be expedient to place our note circulation on a firmer basis, let it be done by a comprehensive enactment, restricting all present and all future banks from the issue of more than a given proportion of notes to the coin held in their coffers. And let them be required to render their returns more frequently than at present, and according to a uniform rule.

There is one part of Mr. MACARTHUR's scheme which will, we are sure, be regarded with general abhorrence. We refer to the proposal to prohibit, not prospectively, and in the case of new banks only, but immediately, and in the case of all our existing banks, the issue of bank notes for any sum less than five pounds. This would indeed be a vexatious and intolerable interference with the convenience of the people in the transactions of every day life. What end is to be answered by it, we must again acknowledge our inability to conjecture.

For these reasons, and many more that might be urged, we earnestly deprecate the needless and expensive innovation with which the colony is in these resolutions threatened.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
PERSONS FINED.

The following gentlemen were fined £3 for non-attendance as Jurors:—Messrs. John Rickards, John Melville, H. H. Pott, and William M'Nab.

SULLIVAN V. BOXHAM.

This was an action on the case for alleged misrepresentations in the sale of land. Plea, not guilty.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. Lutwyche appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Broadhurst and Stephen for the defendant.

Defendant having become the owner of fifty acres of land, about twenty-five miles from Windsor, had instructed Mr. Mort to sell it. From the description then given, it was represented, by advertisement and by letter, as being of good soil, with about [illegible] acres of land cleared, and some choice fruit trees upon it; also being within twelve miles of Windsor by water. Instead of this it was stony land covered with scrub, and either [illegible] valueless, or worth at most but about five shillings per acre, with not a single fruit tree upon it. There was some adjacent land in the occupation of a Mr. Doyle, which was at first presumed to be part of defendant's purchase, and upon this there was some fruit trees; but it appeared pretty clearly that defendant's purchase did not include any of the land occupied by Doyle, and that defendant had obtained a clear knowledge of this from the surveyor whom he had employed to search it out for him.

The defence was, that plaintiff was not deceived by this representation, but had purchased with a full knowledge as to what the land was. The evidence, however, went to show that plaintiff was under the impression, that some of the land occupied by Doyle, with which he was acquainted, was included, and he was inclined to purchase as much to annoy Doyle as for any other reason.

His Honor left it to the jury to say whether there had or had not been a wilful mis-representation, and whether, if there had been such a misrepresentation, the plaintiff had been deceived by it.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £50; expressing their opinion that defendant knew the description which he gave of the land to be erroneous.

Two undefended cases also were disposed of.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before Mr. Dowling, Mr. J. West, junior, and Mr. Ronald.

Sixteen drunkards had been apprehended: one deposited [illegible] which was forfeited by non-appearance, one (Ann Irwin) was sentenced to three months' imprisonment; the rest 10s. and twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

The general list consisted of nineteen charges: one, of [illegible], was remanded until Thursday; one, of stealing, was dismissed; and the remainder were of little importance, consisting of obscene language, or disorderly conduct arising out of intoxication, and trumpery assaults—one assault (upon a constable) was visited with a penalty of 40s., the others were ordered to pay 20s. each, the alternative varying from one to seven days' imprisonment.

There were eight cases on the summons list, of which the greater number were dismissed for want of prosecution. William Grimes was prosecuted by Mr. Stubbs for a violation of the Corporation Act, in illegally blasting stone, and being convicted, was sentenced to pay a penalty of £5 5s., with 21s. costs.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

Seven Arabs, belonging to the crew of the Lady Jocelyn, were arraigned for wilful disobedience of lawful commands. They had just been released from gaol, where they had been confined for disobedience on a former occasion. When sent on board they still refused to do any more duty on board. They were sentenced by his Worship to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one week, at the expiration of which to be again sent on board.

William Donovan, William Finlay, John Gosling, James Leeper, and John O'Connor (on bail), appeared by virtue of warrant to answer the charge of desertion from the City of Sydney. The two individuals first named were apprehended on board, and the other three on the wharf, alongside which the vessel to which they belonged was lying. The warrants for their apprehension were issued yesterday, the vessel being on the point of sailing. The ship having left the port, the Shipping Master appeared to prosecute, and produced the duplicate articles of the vessel. Mr. Nichols appeared on behalf of the defendants, and contending that the cases were widely different in their nature, requested that each of the men should be tried separately, which request being acceded to by the Bench, the case of Finlay was proceeded with. It appeared from the duplicate articles, that he had shipped to serve on board the City of Sydney on the 5th of August last, in the capacity of fireman, at a salary of £10 per month, for three calendar months, which term had not yet expired. There was also an extract from the official log on the duplicate articles, to the effect that the prisoner had left the ship without leave, and had refused to return. This extract was signed by the chief mate and another officer of the ship. Mr. Nichols objected to the extract being admitted as evidence, as even the original entry made in the official log could not be received as evidence, signed in such a manner. It was signed by the chief officer and engineer, and not by the captain, R. T. Moodie, at all, whereas it was required by the law that every such entry should be signed "by the master and mate; or, the master and one other credible witness." He would inform his worship that the usual practice with these men, when the boilers were filled, and the steam was up, was to go ashore and get their clean clothes. They had, in this instance, gone ashore for that purpose, and when they returned found a warrant had been issued for their apprehension. Finlay, when he was apprehended on board, actually had his shirt sleeves turned up, ready for work. The informality in the entry equally applying to the whole of the men, they were discharged.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page4134534

NOTICE.—During the last three years, the circumstances of the Australian Colonies, in their constant tendency to augmented cost in all operations of productive industry, have pressed on the large Newspaper establishments with a severity perhaps greater on the whole than has been experienced by any other branch of business. Most other undertakings may be temporarily limited, if not suspended, in the face of obstacles which threaten great loss or ruin; but the publication of a daily Newspaper, depending on a combination of mechanical powers not only highly complicated and nicely adjusted, but necessarily regulated as to points of time with a preciseness almost equal to that of clock-work, and conducted on a scale of expense which cannot in any degree be adapted to casual changes, while it is imperative, in all its demands, must be superior to all impediments. In the actual state of things the proprietors of the Australian Journals have submitted to repeated advances on the cost of labour and paper, which have more than trebled the current expenses of their establishments. On the other hand, the price of the *Newspaper* to the public has remained stationary. Since the date of the gold discovery the daily offices in Sydney and Melbourne, while they have paid tens of thousands of pounds sterling in additional wages to their workpeople, and in increased prices for paper and other materials, have not only received no corresponding advantage in their charges to the public, but have actually supplied double the quantity of reading matter formerly sold at the same price. In fact, the cheapness of the Colonial Newspapers must appear incomprehensible to persons unacquainted with the nature of a Newspaper business, as it would not be possible for them to buy a sheet of blank paper, of the same size and quality, for the same money.

At length it has been determined to place the daily Journal on a more reasonable and legitimate footing in the general market, where, it is presumed, few will deny, it is as fully entitled to fair value as any other commodity produced by the talent and enterprise of civilized man. The additional charge, even now, will be trifling to the individual purchaser, and will be still so disproportionate to the augmented cost of production, that the cheapness of the daily papers published in this and the neighbouring colony, at such enormous cost, must remain a matter of surprise to strangers.

The terms of subscription to the *Sydney Morning Herald* and the *Empire* will be in future One Pound per quarter, payable in advance, and the price for single numbers will be Sixpence.

Present subscribers will be charged according to these terms from and after the commencement of the ensuing quarter; and all new subscribers will be charged according to the same terms from and after this date.

September 1, 1854.

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AMPHITHEATRE, YORK-STREET.—The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of Friday, the day set apart for the benefit of the Jews of Palestine, being a holiday amongst the Jewish persuasion, it is postponed until the early part of next week.—J. MALCOM, Proprietor.

NORTH SHORE STEAM COMPANY.—Capital £10,000, in £5 shares.
Deposit £1.—Limited liability of shareholders.
The acting directors, Richard Hill, T. J. Fisher, and Wm. Tucker, Esqrs., are empowered to appropriate the few reserved shares in the above Company amongst parties connected with the North Shore, who have not had an opportunity hitherto of applying for the same, on the payment of £1 per share, either to the Bank of New South Wales, or to any of the acting directors.
No liabilities beyond such deposit will be incurred until the directors shall have provided an Act of Council limiting the liability of shareholders, pursuant to the direction of the meeting this day, held at the Royal Hotel.

SYDNEY FISHERY COMPANY. — The adjourned Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company, held this day, at 223, George-street, stands further adjourned to FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock.
By order of the meeting,
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Secretary.
Sydney, September 20th.

TO ARTISTS, Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.—Just arrived, Whatman's first quality of Antiquarian, Double Elephant, and Imperial Drawing Papers. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, next Bank of Australasia.

CHIMNEY SWEEPER by Machines only. D. VOYER, No. 41, Pitt-street South, Sydney.

JAMES MALCOLM, Ship-broker, Commission Merchant, and Coal Factor, Exchange Buildings.

J. AINSWORTH, BROKER. Office—No. 8, Charlotte-place.

J. E. BLAKE and CO., Merchants, Commission Agents and Importers. BLAKE'S Wharf, Bathurst-street

J. WILCOX, TAXIDERMIST, 30, Hunter-street, Sydney, dealer in Animals, Birds, Insects, Shells, Minerals, &c. Collections of the above made on the shortest notice.—N.B. Guns and Rifles by the best makers bought, sold, or exchanged.

MESSRS. COOPER and DAVIES, of Flinders-street, Melbourne, having been appointed Agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, are prepared to receive the names of Subscribers, and to forward Advertisements for insertion in Sydney.

MR. W. C. RUSH, Auctioneer, 292, Pitt-street.

NORTH, RUTHERFORD, and WILSON, 28, Sussex-street North, Importers and General Warehousemen

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed their store from Castlereagh-street to No. 154, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street. THOMAS HALL and Co.

T. W. SHEPHERD, Nurseryman, &c., Darling Nursery, Sydney.

T. J. BOWN and CO., 437, George-street, Brass Founders, &c. Castings made of every description.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All accounts, of whatever description, are required to be settled during the present month, an alteration in the firm of the undersigned taking place on the 30th instant.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Bank Auction Rooms.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SHEPPARD and JOHN ALGER, under the style and title of Sheppard and Alger, is this day dissolved by effluxion of time. All accounts due to the late firm are to be paid to Mr. John Alger.
JAMES SHEPPARD,
JOHN ALGER.
Witness—JOHN DAWSON.

NOTICE.—BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., National Tailors, Woollen Drapers, Clothiers, and Outfitters, will be closed on SATURDAY EVENING next.

NOTICE.—Shippers are respectfully informed that in future all freights to the following places must be paid by them, and they are requested to make their arrangements accordingly:—Newcastle, Maitland, and Morpeth, Clarence River, Wide Bay, and Port Curtis Districts, Moreton Bay, for all places beyond Brisbane.
WM. WATTS, Wharfinger.
Albion Wharf, Sydney, August 28.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the Erection of a New Hospital at Tamworth, Liverpool Plains. For further information apply to Captain MASTER, Chairman of the Benevolent Society. (Signed) H. O. CHESTER, Master, C.C.L., Tamworth, September 12, 1854.

TO SHIP CARPENTERS.—Tenders wanted for repairing the ship HERDER, lately arrived from London, and lying at Smith's Wharf. For particulars apply to Captain VON HAGEN, on board; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and Co., Sussex-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for the erection of a Cottage in George-street, Parramatta. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. PURCHASE, Church-street, Parramatta, till Saturday, 30th instant.

TO the MEMBERS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The undersigned can accommodate the above gentlemen with stabling for their horses during the sittings of Council. J. FLEXMAN, next the Council Chambers.

TO CAPTAINS and AGENTS.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of Oil Butts, and Ship's Water Casks. JOHN WILLIAMS, Cooperage, Lower Pitt-street.

TO SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES to GEELONG. — BOWNESS and CANE, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Great Ryrie-street, Geelong, will receive with pleasure, and execute with despatch, the commands of their correspondents in Sydney, &c. Address Great Ryrie-street, Geelong.

IF JOHN MATTHIAS ROWE, F.R.C.S., is in this colony, and will send his address to the office of this paper, he will hear tidings of his friends.

GREAT YARMOUTH, NORFOLK.—GEORGE FRANCIS GARSON, your brother Frank wishes to hear from you. Address Post Office, Castlemaine, Victoria. Any person knowing the above will greatly oblige by giving any information.

DANIEL TROY, per ship Canton, arrived in Sydney 1841: his sister wishes to communicate with him. Direct to Mrs. SMITH, Dixon-street, Sydney.

MRS. DUNCAN, passenger per Fanny Major, a letter for you at the Post Office, Sydney.

IF JOHN WINTER, of Langton, Lincolnshire, near Wraby, be in New South Wales, he will hear of his brother James by applying to Mr. MITCHELL, saddler, Camden.

£1 REWARD.—Lost, on the 14th instant, a small white Dog, poodle breed, answers to the name of "Tiny." Apply to Mr. HART, Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.

£2 REWARD.—Stolen or cut adrift from the Hunter River Wharf, on Tuesday evening, between 7 and 9 o'clock, a Gig belonging to the brig Henrietta. Description—name on stern, 20 feet long, light colour outside, with cedar grating. Whoever will give information for its recovery to Captain ALLAN, of the brig Henrietta, at the Flour Company's Wharf, shall receive the above reward

£5 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for the capture of JOSHUA HOLLOWAY, who absconded, leaving his team near the cross-roads beyond Liverpool. A warrant for the apprehension of Holloway has been issued by the Sydney Bench. Description—Height about 5 feet 7 inches, dark complexion, hair and eyes dark, extensive scar on the neck, one thumb crooked; about thirty years of age. Information has been received respecting the case of goods advertised in yesterday's issue. THOMAS BROUGHTON. Bradley, near Sydney, September 12.

£5 REWARD.—Lost on Saturday, between the Boundary Stone on the Parramatta-road, and the Cook's River-road, a Portemonnaie, containing ten sovereigns, and several small nuggets, together with a Savings' Bank receipt. The above reward will be paid to the finder, by applying at the *Herald* Office.

LEATHER HOSE, Leather Hose.—T. J. BOWN and CO., the only manufacturers of rivetted leather hose in the colony, for steamers, brewers, fire-engines, &c. 437 (late 288), George-street.

WIRE FENCING.—Now landing, ex Countess of Elgin, and on sale by the undersigned—
15 imperial miles strong 6 wire fence for wood posts, with field gates, implements, &c., comprising
172 bundles wire
75,000 staples for attaching the wire to wood posts
45 strong wrought iron field gates, to correspond with the fencing, complete, with mountings for hanging to wood posts
2 complete sets fencing tools, including patent wheel straightening machine.
The above are the manufacture of Messrs. Charles D. Young and Co., of London, having been designed by them expressly for the Australian colonies, for the requirements of which this description of fencing is peculiarly well adapted. It is now coming into extensive use in South Australia.
KIRCHNER and CO., No. 1, Wynyard-street.

PUBLISHING.—The Volunteers' March and Galop, appropriately embellished; composed by a distinguished musician, and humbly dedicated to those gallant gentlemen, the Volunteer Corps. WOOLLCOTT and CLARKE, next Bank of Australasia.
Just out—Cheer, Boys, Cheer! 2s. 6d. When the Swallows homeward fly, 2s. 6d. Bo Peep Quadrilles, 3s. 6d.

IVORY CRUCIFIX, Catholic Prayer Books, in plain, morocco, and velvet bindings, at C. KERN'S, Stationer and Bookbinder, 7, Hunter-street.

MESSRS. VIAL D'ARAM MILLIERE and CO., of Paris, being agents for Messrs Paturle, Lupin, and Co., have constantly in stock an assortment of their celebrated de laines and merinoes Wynyard-street.

E. JOHNSON, Importer of Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c. No. 6, Barrack-street, and 169, Pitt-street. 100 cases just opened.

E. JOHNSON, Furniture Warerooms No. 6, Barrack-street, and 169, Pitt-street.

E. JOHNSON'S Bedding Warehouse, No. 6, Barrack-street, and 169, Pitt-street.

E. JOHNSON, Floor Cloth and Matting Warerooms, No 6, Barrackstreet, opposite the Savings' Bank.

NOTICE! Notice! Notice!—L. HARRIS and SONS, London Mart, 215 and 217, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street, will be closed on Friday, at sunset, until Monday morning, when the Monster Sale will be continued.

TO OWNERS, CAPTAINS, AND SHIPS' AGENTS.—TIZARD, STOREY, and CO. invite the attention of owners of vessels, captains, and agents, to their improved steam apparatus for hoisting cargo in and out of ships, whereby a considerable saving is effected. May be seen in operation daily during this week, alongside the Admiral Zoutman, Lamb's Wharf.

DR. WILSON, Surgeon Dentist (of London), supplies beautiful artificial teeth, of the best workmanship. Teeth scaled, decayed teeth stopped, or extracted, and children's teeth regulated with care. No. 72, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

BAXTER'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, composed entirely of vegetable aperients, without any mercurial; are found to be decidedly the best for family use. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, Chemist, 465, George-street South, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED will make liberal cash advances on wool, tallow, gold, or other colonial produce, consigned to their friends, Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, London; or Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Liverpool or Bristol.
CRAWLEY and SMITH.

THE LONDON CABINET FURNITURE SHOW ROOMS.—W. FAIRFAX begs to call the attention of purchasers of really Good and Elegant FURNITURE to an inspection of the largest and best selected stock ever imported. The addition of the front range of Show Rooms gives increased opportunity of displaying complete suits both for the drawing, dining, and bedroom, which for beauty, variety, quality, and price are not to be met with in the colony.
Iron and other bedsteads in great variety, all descriptions of Upolstery, Mattresses and Bedding, made up on the premises by first-rate English upolsterers.
Paper Hangings in great variety. The trade supplied with best hair seating.
Observe! Patent Washing Machines of the latest improvements as used at the Royal Laundry, Windsor.
381 (late 334), nearly opposite the Cathedrel.

RHEUMATISM! Gout! Rheumatism!—Watson's Compound Chloroform Liniment gives instant relief. Watson's Vegetable Antibilious Pills, 1s. per box. The Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield Hill, near Haymarket.

THE LATEST DISCOVERY IN ELECTRICITY.—Electricity is vitality, and when communicated in mild but continuous currents by wearing MEINIG'S PATENT PORTABLE GALVANIC ELECTRO GENERATOR, for Personal Use, all nervous, functional, or rheumatic diseases (where no organic change has taken place) disappear with a safety, certainty, and speed, which is as marvellous as it is demonstrable beyond the possibility of a doubt; for the prospectus contains the names and addresses of more than 400 persons cured within the last 18 months by this extraordinary agent, which is moreover adopted in all the hospitals in this country and France, and by the first men of the day. The effects being instantaneously perceptible, may be tested freely and beforehand.
Price from 5s. upwards, according to power.
N.B.—In this new apparatus durability is secured, and all metallic or wet contact with the body entirely obviated.
It weighs 2 ounces, and can be worn with the greatest comfort.
Meinig's Electro-Generator, when worn on the liver, has been found a NEVER-FAILING PREVENTIVE OF CHOLERA, supplying the central and hepatic system with vital energy to resist and counteract all miasmatic influences.
A full description of this extraordinary discovery may be had from C. Meinig, 103, Leadenhall-street, London; or from
YOUNG and CO., Agents for Sydney.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—SARSAPARILLA.—Messrs. Nostrand and Bach, manufacturers, New York, of Dr. S. P. Townsend's compound extract of "Sarsaparilla," so esteemed throughout the United States, Europe, and this colony, as efficacious in rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, cutaneous, and all other diseases requiring purification of the blood, having appointed the undersigned their sole agents in New South Wales: Notice is hereby given, that this extract, the most economical made, may be had wholesale at their stores (and retail of most chemists throughout the colony), in cases of two dozen quarts, carefully packed with show cards, certificates, and testimonials, &c., &c.
It is to be observed that this is the original medicine, introduced by Dr. Townsend (the extensive sale of which has induced a spurious article to be manufactured and got up in a similar style and name), and each bottle is enclosed in a sealed wrapper, with a certificate on green paper, signed by James R. Chilton, M.D., the celebrated physician and chemist of New York, under whose direction this medicine is manufactured, that it is composed of ingredients purely vegetable.
MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Circular Quay.

TO DRUGGISTS, MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.—JOHN ROW, Chemist and Druggist, 93, King-street, begs to inform his numerous customers that he has retired from the retail business, and will in future confine himself entirely to the wholesale branch, and takes this opportunity of soliciting a continuance of their support.
The advertiser for some time past has experienced the difficulty of combining satisfactorily the wholesale and retail business, and consequently has not been at all times able to pay that promptitude in the execution of the orders he has received which he could have wished, but trusts for the future to be able to give every satisfaction to those who may favour him with their support.
In carrying on the wholesale business it will still be the determination of the subscriber to keep only the best articles he can procure, and charge as reasonable a price as is consistent with quality.
The business will be conducted in his new store, at the rear of his late retail establishment in King-street, the entrance to which will be in Bank Court.
Persons writing from the country will please address—
JOHN ROW, Wholesale Druggist, Bank Court, Sydney.

A CARD.—Mr. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney, 1842), continues to supply Artificial Teeth on the latest and improved principles, No. 181, George-street, and No. 6, Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street.

TO THE WOOLLEN TRADE.—Just received, and opened, a good and cheap assortment of plain and small pattern half milled doeskins, West country goods, and chiefly grey mixtures; also a few West of England black superfines. DAVID JONES and CO.

HORSES taken in to Livery at 45s. per week, best forage and attention. FLEXMAN'S Stables, Macquarie-street.

AMERICAN CLOCKS of every description, in cases 6 each. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-st. South.

AMERICAN CHAIRS, wood and cane seat, 1 dozen cases. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, in original packages 1 each. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND FLOUR.—50 tons very best Van Diemen's Land Flour just landed. On sale in lots to suit all classes of purchasers. HENRY FISHER, Lower George-street. 4th September 1854.

DUBLIN PORTER.—Guinness's extra stout in 4 dozen cases, at DELANY and CO.'S, 322, George-street.

PATENT Brick-making Machine for sale, at the Stores of the undersigned—
One of Clayton's patent brick-making machines, fitted complete for fixing and working by horse power.
One of Clayton's patent brick-pressing machines, on platten.
SICHEL, SON, and CO., Circular Quay.

FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS. — Fifty new cases of the most magnificent French Paper-hangings, ordered and manufactured expressly for these colonies, have been opened, and may be viewed at the LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.
Proprietors of houses, paper-hangers, painters, and others, are strongly recommended to avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase the best and cheapest article ever introduced into this country.
Collections of samples will be sent to painters, paper-hangers and others, upon demand, either in Sydney or in the country.
At LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.

FRENCH PAPERHANGINGS. — Great assortment of new paperhangings, the finest and the greatest in the colonies, from 6d. to 16s. the piece, at LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.

PAPERING, PAINTING, and DECORATING by the best workmen, in the newest style, and with the greatest despatch. Address at LA VILLE DE PARIS, George-street.

CATTLE.—Messrs. PURKIS and LAMBERT have in their hands for sale, by private contract, one thousand head of cattle, more or less. Particulars, on enquiring at the office, 262, George-street, August 23rd, 1854.

GERMAN [illegible] ter BOTTLES, of superior quality, on Sale, at T. R. COATES'S, 323, George-street.

AMERICAN GOODS, now landed.—100 boxes of clothes pegs; round tubs, 8 to the nest, for 40s. Washing boards, potatoe smashers, and rolling pins, on Sale, at THOMAS R. COATES'S, 323, George-street.

BOOTS and SHOES, at TURLEY'S old-established House, No. 68 late (89), King-street East, next to the Golden Fleece.—Just arrived per Raphael and Ancasta, a choice and fashionable assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's, youths' and children's boots and shoes, of every description, for excellence of workmanship unrivalled, and at the lowest possible price, for which this establishment has been so long noted.
N.B.—Orders and repairs executed with despatch.

WHEELWRIGHTS and HARNESS MAKERS.—NORTH SHORE.—An allotment of ground, 20 feet frontage by 100 feet depth, with a two-roomed cottage to be erected, and plenty of water at hand, opposite to Mr. Brophy, blacksmith, Four Cross-Roads, St. Leonards, North Shore, in the centre of the township, next to the new baker's shop, stores, and butchers' shops, will be let by Mr. W. SLATER, North Shore, to an enterprising Wheelwright and Harness-maker—who must make a fortune in this go-a-head district. There is no wheelwright or harness-maker on this shore.

BRISBANE, Moreton Bay.—To be LET or SOLD, a newly erected brick House, built expressly for a family hotel and boarding house, situated in North Brisbane, containing twenty apartments, besides closets, two kitchens, store-room, and three servants' rooms, large yard, with every possible convenience; a six-stall stable, and harness-room, with a good stable yard. An abundant supply of water on the premises. Any party conversant with the management of an hotel would not fail to realise a fortune in such premises. Plan of the property and all particulars may be obtained on application to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

SILK, SHAWL, MANTLE, AND DRAPERY WAREHOUSE, Waterloo-place, the New Buildings, 216, George-street.
COOK and COMPANY most respectfully invite the attention of the ladies of the colony to their magnificent stock of SUMMER GOODS, a large portion of which have been purchased in the London, Paris, and Manchester markets, expressly to their own order, and comprises all the most new and elegant designs yet produced; and for the remainder they have availed themselves of the ample supply of goods at present in this market, and purchased largely for cash at a considerable discount from manufacturers' cost, and are consequently enabled to offer goods at such prices as cannot be surpassed.
C. and Co. also beg to suggest another important advantage in purchasing at their establishment, viz., every article is entirely new, and selected with the greatest care from the very best sources, and the whole probably forms the most complete assortment of rich and elegant and also plain and useful goods at present to be found in the colony, and will be constantly replenished with the latest productions from London and Paris.
In dresses they think they may confidently affirm that they have to offer the largest stock, and the most elegant description of tasteful novelties at present to be found in the colony, viz.:—
1670 printed organdi, bayadere, and flounced muslins, which for novelty, elegance, variety, and price, cannot be surpassed.
380 pieces of plain and checked barege, in all the newest colours.
250 pieces of barege with a fine silk stripe, very elegant.
340 barege robes, of a similar style.
1260 rich printed delaines and cachmeres, exhibiting a rich combination of novelty and elegance.
560 balzorine dresses, selected from the best Parisian designs, by a person of excellent taste, expressly for this house—a large portion of these have very rich flounces, and are generally eighteen yards to the dress.
250 cartoons of rich French silk tissue dresses. These are the perfection of printed goods, and eighteen yards to the dress.
360 French barege and silk tissue flounced robes. These comprise the very latest fashions of Paris, and are decidedly the most elegant goods ever imported.
BALL DRESSES.
A very superior assortment of French broché, tulle, grenadine, and lace dresses. Also white and coloured embroidered flounced and tucked muslin skirts.
SILKS.
Rich black silk, 18s. 6d. a dress.
Ditto coloured glace, 30s. ditto.
Ditto brocades, 35s. to 50s, ditto.
Ditto moiré antique, 30s. ditto.
Also a large assortment of brocatelle, broche moiré antique, damask silks, victoria bars, bayadere robes, ducapes, gros royal, watered silks, rich black brocades, black and coloured satins, satinettes, &c., &c.
MANTLES.
COOK AND COMPANY most respectfully announce that they are now prepared with all the varied novelties from London and Paris to the commencement of June, to which they invite special attention.
Possessing unequalled facilities for the renewal and disposal of their stock, they are enabled continually to offer a new assortment, a consideration in articles of fashion, which they trust will be fully appreciated.
The great demand they have hitherto experienced for their Mantles has induced them to enter more largely into their manufacture and importation. Their stock is, therefore, unlimited in extent and variety, elegant in design, and extremely favorable in price; ranging from 18s. 6d. to Six Guineas.
SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
In these goods the most refined taste will be pleased with the elegance and variety displayed, comprising several new kinds of barege, tissue, and grenadine long shawls; also white and black broché shawls of all silk and silk and wool.
RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
A most superb collection of rich bonnet and sash ribbons, of particularly new and very elegant styles; waist ribbons, silk neck ties, white and black lace falls, kid gloves, hosiery, parasols, imitation and real thread laces, muslin and lace habit shirts and sleeves, embroidered cambric handkerchiefs, long robes, frocks, frock bodies and caps, braided cloaks, hoods and hats, rice straw, and dunstable bonnets, leghorn hats.
STAYS.
Manchester goods, sheetings, longcloths, counterpanes, quilts, &c.
Swiss muslin and lace curtains, corded skirts, crenoline, &c., white and coloured mosquito nets, damask table linen, tablecloths, toilet covers, &c.
☞ The New Buildings, 216, George-street, 12 doors north of the Bank of New South Wales.

NOTICE.—WATERLOO HOUSE DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September, for the purpose of taking stock. Messrs. DUCKER and TURNER having purchased of Walter Long the whole of the stock, together with the fittings, fixtures, &c., will re-open the above premises on MONDAY, the 25th September. The whole of the stock will be greatly reduced in price, as they must be cleared out in a short time to make room for very extensive alterations and improvements; the whole of the stock having been bought for cash in the present full state of the market, at from 20 to 30 per cent. below English invoice, offers such extraordinary inducements to purchasers as is rarely to be met with.—WALTER LONG, in returning thanks to those who have given him their support during the five years he has been in business, would particularly recommend to their notice his successors, Messrs. Ducker and Turner, feeling confident that nothing will be wanting on their part to make it, as it always has been, one of the best selected and cheapest stocks of drapery in Sydney.
All Accounts owing by W. Long are requested to be sent in immediately for payment; and all accounts due to the same are requested to be paid to Walter Long by the end of the present month, at 214 and 216, Brickfield-hill.
WALTER LONG.

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE. — Persons furnishing, to whom style, durability, and economy are a desideratum, should not fail to visit this celebrated Furnishing Establishment before deciding elsewhere, the Furnishing Galleries, Show Rooms, and Factory, being the most extensive in the colony, and contain all the requisites and elegancies for furnishing every class of house in good taste, and at less cost than is usually charged for very inferior articles. The prices are marked in plain figures, and purchasers are invited to make their own calculations, avoiding the annoyance of delusive estimates. PETER and WILLIAM DEAN, Cabinet, Upholstery, and Bedding Manufacturers, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney, and High-street, West Maitland.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—The subscriber having just taken into store another lot of the above desirable articles, would merely ask those who have not seen them, and are not aware what a cheap, useful, and economical cooking apparatus they are, to give him a call and satisfy themselves of the above facts, in addition to which he has the pleasure of being able to refer to over four hundred families in Sydney and suburbs who have them in daily use.
F. W. FISHER, Macnamara's Stores, Queen's-place.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVE DEPOT, 98, Lower George-street, Queen's Wharf.
Californian cooking stoves
Atlantic ditto
Queen of the South ditto
Pacific ditto
The undersigned begs to intimate that he has always on hand a large assortment of the above unequalled cooking stoves, in all sizes and varieties, at prices as low as any house in the trade. Country orders promptly attended to. F. M'SPADDEN.

WHOLESALE Purchasers of Wines, Spirits, and Beers are informed that the undersigned continually holds large stocks of every description of wines, spirits, and beers most in demand, and can therefore supply them at a moment's notice, at moderate profits. Terms liberal. J. G. WALLER and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Wynyard Square.

TO LOVERS OF FISH. — THOMAS LETHS, Junior, of Great Yarmouth, respectfully announces that Messrs. CONSTABLE, BUSHELL, and CO., are the Sole Agents for his Genuine Yarmouth Bloaters, which have given so much satisfaction in all the colonies. The above are packed in tins of 25 each, and shipped in cases of two dozen tins.

RIFLE UNIFORMS.—Gentlemen of the Corps are respectfully informed that the larger portion of the cloths supplied under authority by Messrs. CRAWLEY and SMITH, which are suitable for his connection, have been secured by the undersigned, who will be enabled to furnish the full dress in good qualities, at such moderate charges as shall be consistent therewith. WM. JOINER (late Stone and Holle). The trade may be supplied with the cloths upon liberal terms.
286, George-street, September 16.

RIFLE CORPS UNIFORMS, made in the first-style of workmanship, from the cloth approved of, and at prices which cannot be equalled, at GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.'S, Pitt-street. Every description of garments made in the first style, and a perfect fit warranted.

RIFLE CORPS.—Messrs. JONES and JAMES beg respectfully to inform their patrons, and other gentlemen belonging to the Volunteer Corps, that they have now on hand a sufficient supply of proper Uniform Cloth (imported by Messrs. Crawley and Smith), and every requisite for executing orders to any extent.—Tailoring Establishment, 22, Hunter-street, Sydney.

RIFLE UNIFORMS.—Gentlemen requiring uniforms for the Rifle Corps will find it to their advantage by calling at BENJAMIN LAZARUS and Co.'s, National Tailors, Clothiers, Woollen Drapers, and Outfitters, 60 (late 97), King-street.

CARPETS! Carpets! Carpets.—The largest and cheapest assortment of carpets, hearthrugs, printed druggets, and china mattings, ever offered in Sydney is now selling at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM and COMPANY'S extensive General Furnishing Establishment, 130 (late 253), Pitt-street.

THE ONE THING NEEDFUL in this beautiful metropolis of the sunny south has hitherto been a depôt where gentlemen may fit themselves with any and every description of really well cut, and well made clothing, ready to hand, thus avoiding the necessity of attiring themselves in unsightly slops, dear at any price, and the vexatious disappointments consequent on the scarcity of labour.
The undersigned are happy to inform their numerous patrons and the public that, after much trouble and expense they have supplied this desideratum, and will warrant every garment to be their own bona fide manufacture. The cash prices for which will be as follows—

An excellent dress or frock coat	£3	3	0
The best that can be made	4	4	0
Superfine paletot, lounge or shooting coats, from	2	2	0
Good black trousers, 30s., very best	1	15	0
Fancy doeskin, 30s., ditto	1	18	0
Doeskin and tweed shooting coats, best quality	2	8	0
A large assortment of summer clothing.			
Coats commencing at	0	18	

HENRY HAYES and CO., Naval and Military Tailors, 271 (late 416), George-street.

VELVET PILE CARPETS.—A. LENEHAN has just received an assortment of some of the richest goods ever manufactured in Carpetings, and invites an inspection of them from persons requiring such. Upholstery Establishment, Castlereagh-street.

MESSRS. VIAL D'ARAM MILLIERE and CO., of Paris, have for sale at their stores, Wynyard-street,

Parasols and umbrellas	Millinery
Lace	Braces
Ribbons	Garters
Barege robes	Stays
Flowers	Shawls
De laines, plain, &c.	Remmel's perfumery

WINES.
500 cases claret
100 ditto champagne, imperial bouzy,
Wynyard-street.

STEAM-ENGINE for SALE.—Expected to arrive, within a few weeks, a Steam-engine of 25-horse power, horizontal action. Apply to M. B. P., 11, Gloucester-terrace, near Lyons-terrace.

HOOP IRON.—For sale, a quantity of Hoop Iron, off paper bales. Apply to E. FORD, *Herald* Office

BARLEY, Barley, Barley.—On Sale at the Stores of the undersigned, the Cargo of the AUCKLAND, from Valparaiso, in lots to suit purchasers. FERRIS and ARKINS, 291, Pitt-street.

MERCANTILE STORES.—FRANCIS M'MAHON has the pleasure of announcing to his numerous friends and country customers that he has (in addition to his present place of business, No. 400, Brickfield-hill) leased the whole of those spacious premises, Goulburn-street West, known as Raynor's Tweed Factory, consisting of five floors, 93 feet long by 33 feet wide, the whole of which he appropriates to his wholesale trade.
Having had the great advantage of immense store rooms, F. M'M. has been enabled to make, during the late depressed state of the market, some of the largest purchases and the finest selections ever made by any grocer in the city of Sydney. He has now for sale in the large stores—
2000 chests and halves of the finest hysonskin teas
1500 chests of congou
Consisting of a selection from all the best shipments in the market.
He has also an immense quantity of boxes, consisting of congou souchong, caper, colong, scented orange and flowery pekoe, hysonskin, hyson, young hyson, gunpowder, and curious gunpowder.
F. M'M. has also on hand sugars of all descriptions—Pampanga, Taal, Zebu, Madras, Java, white, brown, and crystallised; Cossipore, first quality, and Company's sugars in all varieties.
There is also in the Big Stores 1000 boxes of the finest Muscatels (layers) ever imported, raisins, currants, almonds, figs, Barcelona and walnuts.
5400 hams, sugar-cured, very fine
300 bags new dates, cheap
1000 cases assorted pickles
500 ditto mustards, pounds and halves
150 ditto sardines, ½ and ¼
30 ditto stone blue
50 ditto pints salad oil
50 ditto ½ pints ditto
10 tons Colman's No. 1 starch
20 ditto colonial soap
50 ditto English, in 56lb boxes
50 ditto finest colonial flour
700 boxes best mould candles
2,100,000 No. 2A cigars (reduced price)
50 tons washing soda, in small casks
120 ditto Liverpool salt
20 ditto fine dairy ditto
Barret's twist tobacco, eagle brand; Kerr's honeydew, and everything that is requisite to constitute a good and general assortment.
Country Storekeepers and Settlers should all call at the Large Stores, where they will effect a saving of fully 25 per cent, and everything guaranteed according to sample.
Address—FRANCIS M'MAHON, 400, Brickfield-hill.

ON SALE, at the Stores of SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place—
BRANDY—Martell's, Hennessy's, dark, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Pale and dark cognac, in one dozen cases, of various brands
RUM—West India, 10 per cent. O.P.
Finest Gouripore, 30 per cent O.P.
Ditto Bandel, 33 per cent. O.P.
GIN—Geneva, key and other brands, in 4 gallon cases
Nicholson's old tom, in wood and one dozen cases
Lowndes', Dunbar's, and others ditto ditto ditto
BEER—Holt's London ale, in wood
Martine's Haddington ditto, ditto
Dunbar's ale and stout, in quarts, 4 dozen cases
Guiness' stout, in quarts and pint bottles
Berwick's Edinburgh ale, in quarts ditto
RED WINES—Offley's single, double, and treble diamond port, in wood
Hunt's double diamond ditto, ditto
Paul and Dastis' ditto ditto ditto, ditto
Single diamond, in wood and bottle
Lisbon port, in quarters
WHITE WINES—Burdon's finest pale and gold sherry, in hogsheads and quarters
Gordon, Duff, and Co.'s ditto, in quarters and octaves
Paul and Dusti's sherries, in various qualities, in wood and bottle
Ordinary sherries, in wood, in various qualities
Ader's and Hogg's pale and gold sherry, in 3 dozen cases
FRENCH, SPANISH, &c., WINES—Champagne (Robin's finest), in one dozen cases
Ditto, Gerothwohl and Co.'s, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto, other brands, in ditto and dozen ditto
Clarets, St. Julien, Medoc, and Chateau Lafitte, in one dozen cases
Sauterne (Morton's), in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Hock, Rudesheimer, Marcobrunner, &c., very choice wines, in 1 dozen cases
TEAS—Ex Walter Morrice, Aristides, Island Queen, Alert, Arabia, Balkan, and Mary Ray.
The carefully selected cargoes of
Fine hysonskin, in chests, halves, and boxes
Best congou ditto, ditto ditto
Souchong, in half-chests
Scented orange pekoe, in boxes
Gunpowder and fine hyson, in half-chests and boxes
COFFEE—Ceylon plantation, very fine, in casks and barrels
Ditto native, in bags
Java, ditto ditto
SUGARS—English loaf, in hogsheads
Cossipore crystals, first quality
Ditto ditto, second ditto
Fine white Java, suitable for cordial manufacturers and confectioners
Ditto yellow ditto ditto
SAGO—Fine pearl, in cases
FLOUR—Haxall, in barrels (superior)
V. D. Land, in bags, first quality, 10 tons
OILMEN'S STORES—Pickles (Batty's), in pints
Mustard (Colman's), in lb. and ¼-lb. bottles
Starch, ditto, in 56 lb. boxes
Blue, ditto, in 28 lbs. ditto
Price's Belmont sperm candles
Best composite ditto ditto
FRUITS, Dried—Eleme, sultanas, and muscatel raisins
Zante currants, in caroteels
Turkey figs, in drums
Preserved—Portuguese ditto, in kegs
Bottled tart fruits, Whybrow's and Batty's
Jams and jellies
Indian guava ditto and marmalade
FISH—Sardines, in ½ and ¼ lb. boxes
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
SPICES—Black pepper
Nutmegs and cloves
Curry powder
SAUCES—Universal and mushroom
Indian chutnee (club and Cashmere)
CIGARS—Manilla, Nos. 2 and 3
CANVAS—Best canvas, bleached navy and brown
Bengal
Tarpaulins, from 12 x 14 to 20 x 22
Tents
3-bushel bags
Gunny ditto
Stout jail ditto, very superior
SALT—Coarse Liverpool
Fine ditto
Stoved ditto
SOFT GOODS—Invoices of
Slops
Hosiery
Waterproof clothing
Hats, and general drapery
Boots and shoes
BUILDING MATERIALS—Roman cement
Plaster of Paris
Fire bricks
Sacramento cedar
HARDWARE—Invoices of papier maché, and iron bedsteads
Ditto of corkscrews, bottling wire, and anvils
Ditto of shot
Marr's patent fire-proof safes.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Fine Demarara rum, shipped at 12 O.P.
Irish whisky, butts, 15 O.P.
British gin, in quarters
Gold and pale sherries, in quarters. (P. Beigbeider and Co.)
Pale sherry in hogsheads and quarters, V.P.
Ditto ditto, V.P.P.
Ditto, in quarter-casks, P. (A. Delgado and Co.)
Pale sherry, in 3 dozen cases (A. Delgado and Co.)
Port wine, in pipes, double diamond
Ditto, in quarters, six grapes, double diamond (Quarles Harris and Son)
Red Portugal wine, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarters
Champagne (Sillery Mousseux), in 3 dozen cases
Ditto ditto, in 1 and 3 dozen baskets
Claret, St. Julien, Medoc, in 1 dozen cases.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, 140, York-street, opposite the Market.
20 bales of heavy 3-bushel bags
130 barrels flour
20 tons Liverpool coarse salt
10 ditto dairy ditto
25 casks Scotch oatmeal
50 bundles lines, price 5d. per lb.
5 tons prime potatoes
2 tons prime Bathurst cheese
Manila rope, all sizes
Coir ditto
20 casks washing soda.
JOHN WAT INS.

ON DRAUGHT.—The undersigned has always on draught, and ready at a moment's notice, in quantities of 2 gallons and upwards, choice Wines and Spirits, viz.—
Martell's dark brandy
Henessy's ditto
Martell's pale ditto
Old Jamaica rum
Demerara ditto, 10 and 30 O.P.
Old tom
Irish and Scotch whiskey
Port and sherry wines, various qualities
E. India rum, 32 O.P.
E. W. LAYTON,
Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, and Importer,
Sydney, June 16. Bridge-street.

CITIZENS of Sydney, don't forget the King-street Auction Mart. All descriptions of furniture, at lowest prices.
Iron stretchers, 15s. each
Cane-seated chairs, 5s.
Wool flock beds, 12s.
Bedsteads, at all prices
American buckets, 2s. each. Also,
Lowndes' old tom, 27s. 6d. per dozen.
J. M. HUGHES, Auctioneer.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND BAKERS.—
600 bags super excellent Chilian flour
200 bales lucerne hay
50 bales oaten hay, at 8s. 6d. per cwt.
300 bushels barley, fine sample
Fattening flour at 12s. per 100 lbs.
Good chaff, at 20s. per cwt.
Private families should lose no time in securing their flour—seldom such an opportunity offers. JOHN WALKER and SON, Corn Factors, 98, York-street, behind the Markets.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, New Goods, landing ex Lorata, from Glasgow,
DE LAINES—in dresses and papered, 12 yards, in the best patterns.
CASHMERES—ditto ditto ditto ditto.
ROBES—de laine and cashmeres, papered in dresses, and in all the qualities.
MUSLINS—9-8, in dresses, papered, 12 yards, of the newest patterns.
Ditto in harness borders, frilling, curtains, Swiss book, jacconet, lenos, plain, striped and checked books.
SEWED GOODS—from the best houses in Glasgow and Belfast—chemisettes, collars, cuffs, bands, sleeves, falls, mantillas, white lace dresses, figured net shawls, and every article in the trade, of the newest designs.
ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Pitt-street North.

WOLLOMBI.—FARMS.—To be sold, two splendid Farms, within two miles of the above township. The greater portion of the soil is alluvial, and being so near a good market offers an opportunity seldom to be met with. Title, grant from the Crown. For full particulars, apply to ERLAM and WILLIAMS, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, King-street.

DEALS.—On sale, Riga Deals, 11 by 3, 20 feet lengths. WM. CLARKE and CO., Australian Brewery.

SHEET LEAD.—On Sale, Sheet Lead (6 lbs). WILLIAM CLARKE and Co., Australian Brewery.

EX Speedy, Antipodes, Eliza, and Victoria Regia. On sale, at Johnson's New Stores, No. 6, Barrack-street, Furniture, comprising elegant drawing-room suites in walnut and rosewood, loo, sofa, occasional, and card tables, music stools, couches, and chairs, cheffoniers with marble slabs and plate-glass doors, sideboards plain and richly carved
Glasses, in richly-carved gilt frames
Floorcloths, of various widths and splendid patterns
Paper hangings
China matting, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4
Mattresses, spring, hair, and flax
Bedsteads and cots (100 cases), comprising the half-tester, stump, French tent, four-post, turn up, French canopy and coronet, testers in endless variety of colour and pattern, varying in size from 2 feet 9 to 5 feet 6 inches wide
Perfumery—a small, well-selected assortment of "Grossmith's London," in cases to suit the trade.
Mark the address—
E. JOHNSON,
Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery, and General Warerooms, No. 6, Barrack-street, opposite the Post Office.

KISSING POINT, Parramatta River.—For Sale privately, in lots to suit purchasers, 132 acres of land, with water frontage to the Parramatta River and Morrison's Bay, immediately adjoining the estate of Cleves, lately occupied by J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.L.C. The land, having a frontage of nearly one mile and a-half to the water, with a comparatively small depth, is particularly adapted for sub-division into allotments for orchards and private residences. It is situated within a quarter of an hour's walk from the landing places at Kissing Point and Bedlam, and about an equal distance from the township of Ryde. The Parramatta steamers pass several times daily within 20 yards of the spot. Terms: 25 per cent. deposit, and the balance at one, two, and three years' credit, if required. For further particulars, apply to D. N. JOUBERT, 580, George-street; or to E. DELANGE, Botany-street, Chippendale.

IRON STORE, Corrugated Galvanized Iron, Two Stories, per Jane Leech, from Liverpool, arrived this day, 71 feet long, 37 feet wide, 18 feet high to eaves, with 4 double doors, 2 catheads and hoisting beams, 8 windows in front and 4 in back, with iron stanchions and crossbars, shutters lined with iron for lower windows, upper windows to lift one half.
Walls of iron framing, angle iron between standards all round.
Pitch roof, with wrought-iron principals, louvres in the roof (for ventilation), running seven-ninths of the length of the store.
Floor of 1¼ inch boards, supported by wood joists, beams, and cast-iron columns.
Roof lined underneath with timber.
On Sale by WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.
Botts' Wharf, August 1.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a most eligible plot of Building Land, having a frontage of 84 feet 4 inches to Macquarie-street South, and of 58 feet to Goulbourne-street. Terms and credit liberal to approved purchasers. Apply to CHARLES LOWE, Solicitor, George-street.

LAND FOR SALE.—Sixty acres of rich Land, well suited for agricultural purposes, close to the town of Muswellbrook. For particulars, apply to ROBERT DUNLOP, No. 1, O'Connell-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

KING-STREET AUCTION MART.—Sales by public auction and private treaty daily; new and second-hand furniture bought and sold; cash advanced on goods for immediate sale; out sales punctually attended to. J. M. HUGHES, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Mr. H. D. COCKBURN, or his agent, Mr. GEORGE KENT, will hold, at his Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets, daily sales.
Parties leaving Sydney, and wishing to dispose of their property, will find this arrangement a great convenience, as they can send their goods in for sale, and have their account sales rendered at the fall of the hammer.

Parasols.—To Drapers, Dealers, and Storekeepers.
MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 22d of September,
5 cases of parasols, of the newest shapes and designs
Brown barege parasols
Fancy ditto ditto
Brown claremonts
Fancy ditto
Palmyra ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Prize Cartoons, &c.
Highly Finished Oil Painting
Elegant Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, September 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
The prize Cartoons, being the eleven designs to which the premiums were awarded by the Royal Commissioners of the Fine Arts, in the year 1843, and of the following subjects:—
Cæsar's First Invasion of Britain
Caractacus led in Triumph through Rome
The First Trial by Jury
St. Augustine Preaching to Ethelbert and Bertha
Cardinal Bourchier and the Dowager Queen of Edward IV.
The Fight for the Beacon
Una Alarmed
Joseph of Arimathea converting the Britons
Boadicea haranguing the Iceni
Alfred submitting his laws to the Witan
Queen Eleanor. Also
A highly finished and valuable oil painting, landscape and figures, in gilt frame. And
A brilliant-toned cabinet pianoforte, by Kennay, 6¾ octaves, &c., in elegantly carved and ornamented rosewood case.
Terms, cash.

Brilliant Brooches, Rings, &c.
On account of whom it may concern.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, September 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
Two cluster brilliant brooches
Three single stone ditto
One half-hoop brilliant ring
One single stone ditto ditto
Sundry rings, pins, &c.
Terms, cash.

Elegant Assortment of Fine Gold Foreign Jewellery.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, September 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
An assortment of elegant fine gold jewellery, consisting of
Ladies' suites, in cases, consisting of braces, brooches, and earrings
Bracelets, beautifully chased and ornamented
Brooches and earrings, in cases
Brooches of various and modern designs
Albert chains and chatelaines
Signet and fancy rings, &c.
Terms at sale.

Balmain.
A Substantial-built Four-roomed Cottage.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock,
A neat and substantially-built four-roomed cottage, pleasantly situated in Broadstairs-street, Balmain, a short distance from the Ferry, and near to the residence of Rowand Ronald, Esq., Waterview House, &c., with small garden in front and rear, well of good water, &c.
For further particulars and permission to view, apply at the Office of the Auctioneer, where a plan of the Cottage may be inspected.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Highly Valuable Parramatta Property.
Five Houses in Harris-street.
Seven Houses in George-street.
Fifteen Building Allotments in Harris-street.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock,
Five houses situate in Harris-street, Parramatta.
These houses are very superior brick-built, with slated roofs, are in excellent repair, and originally built without reference to expense. Four of them contain two large and lofty rooms on the ground floor, and two of a similar size on the first floor; in the rear is a commodious kitchen, back yard, &c.
The first house of the terrace contains similar accommodation on the ground and first floors, with the addition of a large bedroom in the attic. This house has also the advantage of a neat garden attached, stocked with fruit trees, vines, &c.
☞ This property is situated within three minutes' walk of the Steam Ferry, and but a very short distance from the terminus of the Railway Station, and which, when completed, will, doubtless, considerably enhance the present value.
The present rental of the above is about £410 per annum.
Also
Fifteen building allotments adjoining the above.
Lots 1 to 4 having frontages to Harris and Chilcott streets, of 18 feet 10 inches each, by a depth of 76 feet.
Lot No. 5 has frontages to Harris and Chilcott-streets, of 18 feet 10 inches, by a depth in Macquarie-street of 76 feet.
No. 6 has a frontage to Macquarie-street of 23 feet 8 inches, by a depth of 94 feet 3 inches in Chilcott-street.
Nos. 7 to 10 have frontages to Macquarie-street of 23 feet 8 inches, by depths of 94 feet 3 inches.
Nos. 11 to 15 have frontages to Chilcott-street 19 feet 4 inches, by depths of 118 feet.
. In Chilcott-street is a pump, which is reserved for the use of the five houses, and also for the use of the purchasers of the above allotments.
And, also, SEVEN TWO-ROOMED HOUSES, situate near the Baptist Chapel, George-street, Parramatta.
☞ These houses are well and substantially built of brick, with slated roofs, with small garden ground in front, and yard in the rear. They occupy a block of land having a frontage to a private lane, as marked in the plan, of 134 feet, by a depth of 67 feet.
The present rental is £145 12s. per annum.
These properties are well worthy the attention of capitalists, being most eligibly situated in the best part of the town, in good state of repair, and possessing prospective advantages previously referred to, and which must ultimately tend to large increase of the current value. The property is now only disposed of in consequence of the ill health of the proprietor, who is about to remove to the northward.
Plans of the property, detailing all particulars, on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer; from whom all information respecting it can be obtained.
Terms at sale.

Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo.
Capital Stone-built House, and Allotment of Land adjoining.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, TUESDAY, September 26, at 11 o'clock,
A capital stone-built house, situate on the west side of the commencement of Victoria-street, Woollomoloo, and consisting of six rooms, kitchen, &c., with balcony at the rear, from which there is an extensive and delightful view.
There is a spring of pure water on the premises. The land upon which the house is built, together with the adjoining allotment, has a frontage to Victoria-street, of 34 feet five inches, by a depth of 87 feet 9 inches, the boundary line of which is marked by a strongly built stone wall.
On the adjoining allotment another house could be erected at a moderate cost, the party wall and chimneys being built, and also an enclosed passage for a side entrance to both premises.
The situation is very desirable, being only an agreeable walk from the centre of the city, and in a highly respectable and improving neighbourhood. The property is now let to Mr. George Wilson, at the extremely low rent of £110 per annum. For cards to view and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

To Milliners and others.
MR. W. C. RUSH will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
A large invoice of really superior bonnets, embracing all the newest styles imported, and which will be found well worthy the attention of intending buyers, comprising
Women's sewn coloured willow
Ditto coloured fancy
Ditto ditto Swiss ditto
Ditto improved twist edge
Girls' and maids' fancy straw
Women's ditto ditto
Ditto black and white ditto
Ditto brown improved twist edge
Ditto tuscan straw
Ditto plain straw
Ditto mixed fancy straw
Ditto fancy tuscan
Ditto Swiss embroidered
Ditto ditto transparent
Ditto mixed tuscan, fancy, and leghorn
Ditto grey fancy
Ditto brown ditto
Ditto plain black fancy
Ditto ditto rice straw
Girls' ditto ditto ditto
Women's pearl straw
Ditto rice ditto
Ditto tuscan, &c.
Terms at sale.

Brandy in cases.
On account of whom it may concern.
V. D. and Co.,—ex Zemindar.
FRIDAY, 22nd September.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS DAY, the 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
366 cases of brandy, more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms Cash.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Shippers, Publicans, and others.
Unreserved Sale of Spirits, Wines, Beer, &c.
On FRIDAY next, 22nd September.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS DAY, the 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
20 hogsheads fine old Martell's brandy
(Recently arrived, A1 sample)
10 ditto B.P. rum
200 cases gin
50 ditto ditto, J.D.K.Z.
9 quarter casks brandy
200 cases ditto
105 ditto old tom
20 hhds. porter
100 cases Byass's ale and porter
10 hogsheads ale
100 cases whiskey
10 quarter-casks port
13 ditto sherry
100 Cases champagne
50 ditto Claret
50 ditto Sauterne
50 ditto Cordials
Terms at sale.

ENGLISH COALS,
At Smith's Wharf.
SATURDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Smith's (late Deloitte's) Wharf, on SATURDAY, 23rd September, at 10 o'clock,
500 tons (more or less) of prime English coals.
Terms at sale.

Forty-five Packages Seasonable Drapery and Slops.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, September 22, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Printed muslins
Bareges
White book muslins
Ditto check ditto
Ditto jaconet ditto
Ditto mull ditto
Light cashmere shawls
Shot and stripe glace silks
White and grey coutille stays
Plain and fancy bonnet ribbons
Blond laces, white and black
Fancy silk neckties
Lace and worked collars
Ditto ditto chemisettes
Musquito nets
White and coloured lenos
Assorted haberdashery
Ditto dress trimmings
White Saxony flannels
11-4 white super blankets
White and slate moreens
Ladies' white cotton hose
Ditto ditto merino ditto
Ditto ditto silk ditto
Ditto ditto longcloth shirts
Ditto regatta ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto and white ditto
30, 33, 36 inch grey calico
8-4 grey sheeting
36 inch super white calico
White counterpanes
Ditto toilette quilts
Ditto Marseilles ditto
Coloured ditto ditto
Cotton bedtick
Huckaback towels
Union and linen diapers
White napkins
Glazed furnitures
Roll jaconets
Silecias, in various colours
White, slate, and black crinolines
White and black corded skirts
Ditto flounced ditto ditto
Ditto worked ditto ditto
Ditto vandyked ditto ditto
Ditto scarlet ditto ditto
CLOTHING.
Ditto drab and self moleskin trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's cotton corded ditto
Men's woollen cord ditto
Ditto white drill ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto
Youths' ditto
Men's black and fancy doe trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's black frock and dress coats
Boys' and youths' ditto
Men's fancy doe vests
Ditto leghorn hats
Men's ditto ditto.
Terms—Under fifty pounds, cash; above that sum, and under one hundred pounds, approved bills at 3 months; above, 3 and 4 months.

To Drapers and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
White shirts, washed and boxed
Ditto ditto, very superior
Fancy regatta shirts
Bordered handkerchiefs
Children's jean dresses
Ditto plain ditto
Silk and satin bonnets
Dress pieces
Linen ticks
Scotch twill shirts
Scotch twill
Light summer trousers
Ditto ditto vests
Cloth caps
Croydon sheeting
Cashmere and coburg squares
White counterpanes, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
Gingham umbrellas
Silk parasols
Silk neck ties
Silk lined doeskin coats
With a large assortment of general drapery, &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Counterpanes
Damaged Quilts
Damaged Rugs
On account of whom it may concern; ex Alan Ker, Kelso, from Glasgow.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Four bales counterpanes and quilts.
Frontside TM in diamond, G outside | 312—One bale containing, viz.,
15 9-4 white counterpanes, all much damaged by sea water
6 10-4 ditto ditto, ditto
6 11-4 ditto ditto, ditto
9 12-4 ditto ditto, ditto
9 9-4 ditto ditto, all slightly damaged by sea water
18 10-4 ditto ditto, ditto
18 11-4 ditto ditto, ditto
15 12-4 ditto ditto, ditto
| 313—One bale containing
48 10-4 coloured counterpanes, all much damaged by sea water
48 11-4 ditto ditto, ditto
12 12-4 ditto ditto, ditto
36 12-4 ditto ditto, slightly damaged by sea water
| 314—One bale containing
10 9-4 damask quilts, all slightly damaged by sea water
30 10-4 ditto ditto, ditto
30 11-4 ditto ditto, ditto
30 12-4 ditto ditto, ditto
| 315—One bale containing
36 8-4 bleached rugs, all much damaged by sea water
36 9-4 ditto ditto, ditto
36 10-4 ditto ditto, ditto
Terms, cash.

Accordeons, Flutinas, Concertinas.
Writing Desks, Work Boxes.
Music, and Music Books.
Dressing Cases, Musical Boxes.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of very superior
Accordeons and flutinas
Concertinas, musical boxes
Writing desks, dressing cases
Work boxes
Music
Music books, &c. &c.
Terms at sale.

Edam Cheese.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
75 Edam cheeses, in first-rate condition.
Terms at sale.

Assorted Toilet Soap.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases assorted toilet soap
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1504163

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE of thorough-bred Stallions, from TUESDAY, 19th, to FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, in consequence of the Horses not having arrived.

To Breeders of Thoroughbred Stock.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from the Commissioner of the Australian Agricultural Company, Marcus F. Brownrigg, Esq., to offer for sale, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following Arab stallions—
SIR HENRY (imported)—Dark bay, stands 15 hands high, a sure foal-getter, and well adapted for getting hacks
SATELLITE—Dark bay, stands 15 hands 1 inch; a compact, powerful horse; bred by the Messrs. Macarthur, of Camden, got by the imported Arab Satellite out of Alice Grey, noted for her bottom and speed.
These entires have been used in the stud of the Australian Agricultural Company, and are now parted with in consequence of a change of blood being required.

Wollongong Horses.
From the Stud of Henry Osborne, Esq., M.L.C.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. H. Osborne to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, September 22nd, at 11 o'clock,
22 horses, all broken to saddle and harness, among which are several handsome carriage horses.
To be seen on the 19th instant.

To Breeders of Draught Stock.
Clinker, Iron Grey Stallion.
Punch, Bay ditto.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Henry Osborn, Esq., M.L.C., to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, September 22nd, at 12 o'clock,
Clinker, an iron grey cart stallion, 17 hands high, 4 years old, with immense bone and muscle
Suffolk Punch, a bay ditto, 16 hands high, 8 years old.
The above two horses are represented as the two best that have been in the market for some years, and both horses have been accustomed to run in paddocks with mares.
To be seen at the Bazaar, on Tuesday, 19th instant.

Preliminary Notice.
Hunter River Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from John Wyndham, Esq., of Dalwood, Hunter River, to offer to public competition, at an early date, of which due notice will be given,
A batch of first-class horses, all broken, and in good condition.
N.B.—The quality of Mr. Wyndham's stud are so well known to the public to require any comments from the Auctioneer.

10 Head of Milch Cows.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Robert Howcroft, to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, 22nd September, at 10 o'clock,
10 head of very superior milch cows, seven with calves by their sides, and the others springing; they are all well bred, young, and quiet, and warranted good milkers

High Caste Arab Horse AKBAR.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to offer for public competition, at an early date (if not disposed of by private contract),
The high caste Arab Horse Akbar.
Akbar was imported by the Messrs. Scott, of Glendon; colour, a bright bay, black points, 14 hands 1 inch high, and a sure foal getter. Apply to Charles Reynolds, Esq., Tocal, Paterson River, where the horse and his stock are to be seen; or to Charles Martyn, Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street.

The Opening Sale of the Season.
380 Packages New and Fashionable Goods, just landed, comprising the most choice and beautiful Assortment of really chaste and elegant Summer Goods ever offered for sale in this market.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from Messrs. Macnab, Brothers, and Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, 21st, and FRIDAY 22nd instant, each day at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Three hundred and eighty packages of the undermentioned Goods—the whole to be sold without reserve.
Rich glace and satin parasols
Ditto black satins and satinettes
Ditto light shade and plain satinettes
Elegant brocaded silk robes
Ditto plaid and fancy glace ditto
Rich black ducapes and gros royal
Ditto shot and plain glaces
Ditto fancy summer bonnet ribbons
Ditto sash and neck ribbons
Ditto figured ladies' neck ties
Ditto pink, fancy satin, and Brussels bands
Ditto black ducape and satin ditto
Ditto light French flowers
Ditto all-wool balzorine robes, satin checks
Silk tissue ditto ditto
Ditto printed and muslin flounced ditto
Ditto 9-8 light fancy muslins
Ditto embroidered muslin robes
Elegant light printed lawns
Trimmed chemisettes and collars
Embroidered lace and muslin sleeves
Elegant drawn silk and fancy bonnets
Fine tuscan and fancy ditto
Ladies' and children's fine tuscan hats
Men's fine leghorn ditto
Superior coutille and satteen stays
Maids' ditto and children's ditto
Infants' embroidered long robes
Ditto ditto frocks and cambric caps
Elegant tissue printed long shawls
Rich Paisley square and long ditto
Fine llama silk embroidered ditto
Rich brocaded satin square ditto
Rich printed cachmere ditto
Ditto glace and satin mantles
Ditto black and mourning ditto
Ditto lace and muslin ditto
Ditto satin and glace polkas
Real French kid gloves
Silk and lisle ditto
STUFF GOODS.
Fine light coloured alpaca cloths
Ditto ditto ditto coburgs and crapes
Ditto black alpaca and coburg cloths
Ditto French twills and French merinos
Silk figured de laines and challies
Rich worsted damasks
Union washing damasks
8-4 and 10-4 worsted covers
MANCHESTER GOODS, &c.
7-8 light fancy plate prints
5-4 ditto ditto, garment pattern
7-8 and 5-4 white and black ditto
Horrock's longcloths
36 inch soft medium shirting
30 to 36 inch fine shirting
90-inch Wigan sheetings
30 to 36 inch stout grey ditto
72-inch heavy ditto sheeting
10-4 to 12-4 white counterpanes
Fine patent summer quilts
5-4 plain and checked derrys
Stout cotton and union ticks
Millers' drab white moleskins
Rolled shirtings and coloured jaconets
Checked and plain creuolines
7-8 to 4-4 fine fresh linen
Fine jaconet and book muslins
Hair cords and fancy muslinettes
Sprayed, checked, and fancy muslins
Flounced and tucked corded skirts.
SLOPS.
Stout double strong mole trousers
Fine white and regatta shirts
Black alpaca and grogram coats
Fine dowlas ditto
Black paletots of summer cloth
White drill and duck tousers
Fine black cloth ditto
White quilting vests
Light cassimere and doe trousers.
Terms at sale.

10lb. Woolpacks.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his New Stores, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
20 bales 10lb. woolpacks.
Terms at sale.

American Furniture.
To Furniture Buyers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his New Stores, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Marble serpentine bed sets, in gothic, pearl, and cream, ex flowered
Bureaus, coloured, landscape and flowered, marble tops
Ditto, sets, plain
Ditto, ditto, flowered
Chamber sets, gold, scroll, marble
Ditto ditto, flowers
Ditto ditto, hall serpentine, with commode
Ditto ditto, ditto, with sinks
Ditto ditto, straight, with commode.
Terms at sale.

Cossipore Sugar.
To Grocers and Speculators.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his New Stores, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26t instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
500 bags Cossipore sugar.
Terms at sale.

Stationery.—To Booksellers and Stationers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON, will sell by auction, at his New Stores, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Extra superfine laid foolscap
Superfine blue wove ditto
36-line brief
Superfine blue wove post
Ditto cream laid ditto
Extra super bank post (Toogood's)
Playing cards
Imperial ledgers
Royal ledgers, journals, and cash books
Demy ditto, ditto, ditto
Foolscap ditto, ditto, ditto
Letter books
Wedgwood's copying books
Arnold's copying ink
Ditto red ditto
Ditto japan ditto
Tarling's metallic books
And a variety of other stationery.
Terms at sale.

South Australian Wheat.
One Thousand Bushels Wheat.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the importer to offer for sale, at his Rooms, on SATURDAY next, the 23rd September, 1854, at half-past 10 o'clock to the minute,
270 bags fine South Australian wheat.
Terms at sale.

Liverpool Soap.
To Grocers and Shippers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON is instructed by Messrs. Joy and Leathes to sell by auction, at his New Stores, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
660 boxes Liverpool soap,
Just arrived, per Persia.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Worked Timber, Deals, and Building Materials
To Builders and others.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at Willis, Merry, and Co's. (late Bott's) Wharf, on MONDAY, 25th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
108 packages 1-inch dry white flooring, planed, and edges shot, viz.—
380 8 inches wide
120 9 ditto ditto
580 7 ditto ditto
59 packages ¾ inch ditto ditto
653 8 inches wide
597 9 ditto ditto
43 packages dry red batten flooring, ¾ inches, thick planed, and edges shot
430 7 inches wide
63 packages dry red 1 inch batten flooring, planed and edges shot (2 cuts in 3 inch battens)
688 boards 7 inches wide
443 pieces 4 x 2½ red deal quarter
62 ditto 16 feet long
72 ditto 14 ditto
84 ditto 12 ditto
100 ditto 10 ditto
125 ditto 8 ditto
120 7 x 3 first quality Baltic white battens, viz.—
24 pieces 18 feet long
30 ditto 19 ditto
30 ditto 20 ditto
36 ditto 21 ditto
730 pieces 7 x 2½, Gottenburg red battens
43 ditto 16 feet long
113 ditto 18 ditto
187 ditto 19 ditto
179 ditto 20 ditto
103 ditto 21 ditto
105 ditto 22 ditto
600 ditto 9 x 3, Gefle red deals, 14 feet long
120 ditto first quality Archangel, 9 x 3, red deals, 21 feet long
23 packages ¾-inch dry batten flooring, planed edges, shot (3 cuts in 3-inch battens)
432 7-inch boards
60 Baltic red deals, 1 cut in each making
120 planks, 14 feet long, 9 inches wide, and 1½ thick
60 deals, 3 cuts each—180 boards, 14 feet long, 9 inches wide, 1 inch thick
65 crown white deals, 1 cut in each—510 planks, 21 feet each; 20 ditto, 22 ditto ditto
65 deals, 2 cuts each—96 boards, 22 feet each; 96 ditto, 23 ditto ditto; 3 ditto, 24 ditto ditto
120 red deal battens, 1 flat cut each—120 pieces, 16 feet long; 120 ditto 18 ditto, 3½ x 2½
67 red deal battens, cut into slate battens, 5 cuts in each
302 bundles ceiling laths
106 pieces, 16 feet long, 9 x 3, Archangel red deals
180 pieces 7-inch Grecian ogee moulded skirting
140 ditto 9-inch ditto ditto ditto
10 packages 4½ inch square skirting, each 20 pieces, 200 feet each
6 ditto recesses (jambs and heads)
6 ditto ditto (jambs)
40 sets 3½ inch by 3 inch, wrought and rebated, and beaded door frame stuff
40 ditto 4½ inch moulded single archetraves
40 ditto moulded and sunk door ditto
5 packages 2-inch Grecian ogee band moulding
6 ditto 2½ inch ditto ditto ditto
80 1¼ inch four panel square doors, knotted, stopped, and painted 6 feet 6 x 2 feet 8
40 1¼ inch four panel moulded one side doors, ditto
20 1¼ inch ditto ditto, both sides
20 1¾ inch two panel flat bead, butt front entrance doors
20 four panel bead and square back entrance doors
20 1¼ inch moulded sash doors
20 pairs French casement sashes
20 pairs small ditto ditto
20 pairs improved balance ditto
20 pairs ditto ditto ditto
20 pairs moulded sashes and frames
9 boxes sheet glass for casements.
Terms at sale.

Ninety Packages Superb Madras Furniture.
To Cabinet Manufacturers, Shippers, and Parties Furnishing.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON is instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at his New Furniture Stores, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at eleven o'clock,
Ninety cases Madras furniture, which, for design, solidity, and durability combined, has not been surpassed by any importation to this country. It consists of
Solid rosewood B. M. couches, spring seats, lined with crimson silk damask
Carved ditto gondola chairs, with arms, lined with ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, without arms
Pairs of carved rosewood F. M. couches, lined with rich crimson and white striped tabaret, spring seats
Mahogany F. M. lounging couches, lined with French chintz, spring seats
Ditto B. M. couches, lined with crimson damask
Ditto comfortable roomy easy chairs, in coloured morocco
Rosewood ditto ditto
Carved ditto ditto, ottoman seat, Louis XV. style, in red damask
Rosewood G. S. chairs, lined with silk damask
Carved ditto, ottoman seat, Louis XV., in damask
Drawing-room chairs, in rich blue embossed velvet
Rosewood rich drawing-room oval-back chairs, in crimson and drab silk tabaret
Ditto ditto, in drab and blue ditto
Ditto ditto in yellow and blue ditto
Richly carved window seat, in crimson embossed velvet
Very richly carved rosewood couches, R. B., Louis XV. style, spring seats, in blue and drab silk tabaret
Mahogany light arm chairs
Teakwood chairs, rattaned backs and seats
Ditto arm ditto ditto
Rosewood G. S. ditto fancy ditto
Chittagong folding chairs
Ditto camp ditto
Richly carved rosewood tables, with marble slabs
Ditto ditto round tables
Chittagong four-column occasional table, with drawers
Ditto writing tables
Folding cots, with shifting posts
Mahogany sideboards, with carved scrolled backboards, with drawers
Rosewood richly carved ladies' devonport, with velvet top and gold vignette
High rosewood richly carved flower vase stand
Rosewood workbox, Louis XV. style, with glass
Rosewood carved teapoys
Ditto ditto round ditto
Ditto ditto teapoys, marble tops
Ditto ditto card tables
Ditto loo table, marble top
Richly carved rosewood ladies' bookcase, Louis XV. style, inside lined satin wood, glass doors
Ladies' writing table
Ditto work ditto
Carved rosewood whip and cane stand
Ditto ditto corner cabinets, marble shelves
Ditto ditto variegated marble ditto
Ditto mahogany pier tables
Ditto occasional ditto
SETS OF DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, consisting of
A richly carved T. T. couch, spring-seats, lined with brocaded damask, with designs, shaded
Two easy chairs ditto ditto
Eight P. M. ditto ditto ditto, and French chintz spare covers, Also
Maghogany and rosewood frou-post bedsteads
Folding chairs in morocco
Chittagong easy ditto ditto
Rosewood carved revolving piano stools, in morocco damask
Mahogany ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, in velvet
Ditto ditto rosewood music racks
Rosewood corner shelves
Ditto table ditto
Pairs of Chittagong corner ditto
Rosewood table ditto
Carved mahogany sofa ditto, Louis XV. style
Carved satin wood ditto ditto
Ditto Chittagong writing ditto with drawers Louis XV. style, in morocco and gilt vignette,
Camp teak folding table with drawers
Rosewood oval mounted toilet glasses
Chittagong mounted ditto
Rosewood ditto ditto
Carved high children's chairs
Rosewood footstools
Ditto dwarf bookcase
Recaned office chairs
Rosewood ditto ditto spring seats in morocco
Ditto and Chittagong sloping desk
Hair mattresses and bolsters
Feather and down pillows and ditto
The above is but a meagre description of this valuable importation of beautiful furniture. It is solid, useful, and modern, so elaborately carved and finished, that an inspection will well repay the most indifferent. The trade will find this a rare opportunity for assorting their stocks, the whole of it having been made expressly for this market, and in anticipation of the improved taste and requirements of this flourishing colony.
Visitors will find all that can be said in its praise fully verified.
This costly collection of furniture will be on view, and catalogues ready on and after Friday, the 22nd instant.
Terms at sale.

Great Sale of Bricks, Floor Stones, Deals, Sawn Timber, Doors and Window Frames, Furniture, Brooms and Besoms, Window Glass, Water Casks, &c.
Ex Meteor, from Hamburgh.
To Builders, Furniture Dealers, Glaziers, and Shippers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON is instructed to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past 10 o'clock,
40 boards 8 feet 1¼ x 8
153 ditto 12 feet 1¼ x 10, 1¼ x 14, and 1¾ x 11
27 ditto 13 feet 1¼ x 10
688 ditto 14 feet 1 x 7, 1 x 13, 1¼ x 8, 1 x 12, 1¼ x 10, 1¼ x 11, 1¼ x 10, 1¼ x 12, 1¼ x 13
183 ditto 18 feet 1 x 9, 1 x 10, 1¼ x 8, 1¼ x 11, 1¼ x 12
220 deals from 6 to 27 feet, 2¼ x 7
520 ditto ditto 7 to 14 feet, 3 x 9
423 ditto ditto 7 to 12 feet, 3 x 10
347 ditto of 14 feet, 3 x 11
322 ditto of 16 feet, 3 x 12
51 ditto from 24 to 26 feet, 5 x 10
29 ditto of 14 feet, 3 x 11
41 ditto 11 to 14 feet 3 x 12
4 ditto of 14 feet 3 x 18
75 ditto from 7 to 17, 3 x 19
6 mahogany polished doors
24 window frames
16 doors
8 glass ditto
Bricks—
52,900 yellow bricks
970 10-diamond floor stones
Window Glass—
130 cases 10 x 8
166 ditto 12 x 10
10 ditto 14 x 10
10 ditto 18 x 12
20 ditto 20 x 14
10 ditto 16 x 14
10 ditto 22 x 14
10 ditto 22 x 16
10 ditto 24 x 18
Furniture, &c.—
5 mahogany work tables
6 dozen varnished chairs
26 ditto chairs
198 ditto birch brooms
50 besoms
9 water casks
18 half tubs
12 pair pails
12 ditto white ditto
18 flour casks, 2 to 12 lbs.
6 knife boards.
Terms at sale,

Manila Rope.
To Ship Chandlers and Shippers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his new Stores, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
100 coils 1-in. Manilla rope
100 ditto 1¼-in. ditto ditto
100 ditto 1½-in. ditto ditto
59 ditto 1¾-in. ditto ditto
6 ditto 2-in. ditto ditto
Terms at sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Great Unreserved Sale of upwards of 200 Trunks and Cases.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 packages boots and shoes, superior in quality and workmanship, consisting of
GENTS' AND MEN'S.
Gents' enamelled holderness boots
Ditto ditto napoleons
Men's sea boots
Ditto watertights
Ditto heavy bluchers
Gents' best light calf wellingtons
Ditto very superior ditto
Ditto ditto patent dress ditto
Ditto ditto morocco tops
Ditto ditto alberts, elastic sides
Ditto ditto light calf short wellingtons
Ditto super ditto ditto
Ditto ditto cossacks
Ditto best ditto ditto
Ditto ditto calf bluchers, high backs
Ditto ditto oxonian, elastic sides
Ditto ditto button shoes
LADIES' AND WOMEN'S.
Ladies' best patent calf shoes, full sizes
Ditto ditto seal ditto ditto
Ditto ditto black and bronze kid ditto
Ditto ditto calf ditto ditto
Ditto ditto elastic slippers
Ditto fine lasting boots
Ditto ditto cachmere ditto
Ditto ditto cloth ditto
Ditto patent goloshed cloth ditto, welts
Ditto cachmere adelaide boots, pumps
Ditto ditto ditto, welts
Ditto coloured pump boots
Women's plain leather and cloth boots
Ditto all ditto boots
Ditto stout shoes, large sizes
Ditto cordovan shoes
GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S.
Girls' cloth boots, welts
Ditto leather and patent ditto
Ditto kid boots
Ditto leather boots
Ditto ditto ancle welts and pumps
Ditto patent ditto ditto
Ditto ditto slippers and sandals
Ditto bronze kid shoes
Ditto fancy boots
Children's plain and fancy boots and shoes
YOUTHS AND BOYS.
Laced boots, hobbed
Light calf bluchers
Ditto ditto oxonians
Ditto ditto tie shoes
Button boots
Men's buckskin slippers
Ditto roan morning ditto
Ditto carpet ditto
Ladies' morning ditto
Men's long leather gaiters and buskins
Rosewood shoe brushes.
The trade may rely on the assurance of the Auctioneer that the above are all fresh goods, of larger sizes than usual, and of excellent quality.
Terms at sale.

Tea
Coffee
Bottled Fruits, &c.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
70 bags coffee
20 cases bottled fruits
10 ditto pint pickles
9 chests hysonskin tea
40 half-chests ditto
7 cwt. confectionary.
Terms at sale.

THE HENRIETTA BRIG,
Registered 199 tons, carrying capacity 410 tons, built at Hillesborough, Prince Edward's Island, in 1851, and standing A1 at Lloyds.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The splendid first-class British brig HENRIETTA, burden 400 tons, with all her gear and equipments, as she now lies at the Flour Company's Wharf, discharging her inward cargo from Chili.
The Henrietta, although registered but 199 tons, on her outward voyage from London last year landed here 410 tons, after making a good passage, and without damaging her cargo in the least. This fact alone is worth more than all the praises an auctioneer could bestow. Her present cargo is 370 tons, which she is also discharging without a stain. During all their business experience or never within the knowledge of the auctioneers has a vessel been brought before the public for sale which offers so many and powerful inducements to any one who wants to buy, for the purpose of making money out of her: she brings twice the cargo at the same expense of almost any other vessel of the same register tonnage. She is in perfect order, is abundantly found in sails, gear, &c., and requires no equipment to fit her for sea; in fact the only way for any one who thinks of purchasing, is to go at once and judge for himself, when no exaggeration will be found committed in these statements, but on the contrary, not half enough is said in her favour. She has ample cabin accommodation, and is one of the most comfortable ships at sea that could be desired, and has weathered some of the heaviest gales and a Valparaiso "Norther" without straining herself in the least or carrying away a ropeyarn. From her great beam she is able to spread a press of canvas, and for the safe conveyance of a large perishable cargo her equal is not in the port.
Intending purchasers will receive all further information upon application to Captain DAVID T. ALLAN, on board the vessel, at the Flour Company's Wharf.
Inventories will be prepared of her stores, &c.
Terms liberal.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Agricola, Bell, master, from London.

COHEN and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 22nd September, at 11 o'clock, at their Rooms, George-street,
The following goods, much damaged by sea water,
A in diamond 19
3 gross german silver table-spoons, 979
6 dozen ditto forks, ditto
7 ditto imperial back combs, 579
2½ ditto ditto ditto, 569
1¾ ditto ditto ditto, 244
3 ditto ditto ditto, 570
10 cards scissors
6 ditto ditto
4 ditto ditto
16 pairs ditto
63 dozen 7½ in. and 8 in. dressing combs
8 ditto ditto ditto, 492
2 maple chimney glasses, 20 x 12
1 box dressing glass, 14 x 10.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 22nd September.
To Cabinet Ware Dealers and others.
Desks.
Work Boxes.
Cloth and Tooth Brushes.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases containing
Leather portmanteaus, 22 inch
Mahogany and rosewood work boxes, 10 inch
Plain desks, 12, 14, and 16 inch
Banded work boxes, 10 and 11 inch
Vandyke desks, secret drawers
Brass-capped desks
Work boxes, satin lined
Girth's tooth and cloth brushes
Work boxes, with writing desks.
Terms, cash.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Dealers.
FRIDAY, September 22.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
12 cases of clocks
30-hour Dutch clocks, with mahogany frames and glass fronts
30-hour alarum ditto ditto
30-hour cuckoo ditto ditto
30-hour ditto bracket ditto
30-hour cuckoo, painted face
Ditto ditto, inlaid ditto
1 mahogany bracket spring cuckoo
8-day ditto, 11 inch drop dials
8-day ditto ditto, to strike
Small alarum clocks, with mahogany frames
Small china fuse and brass weights
30-hour square American clocks
30-hour ditto ditto
30-hour ditto, Gothic
30-hour, lever movements, and plate-glass fronts.
The Auctioneers beg to call the attention of the trade to this really first-rate importation of clocks, &c., &c.

MONDAY, 25th September.
To Engineers, Boiler Makers, Founders, Contractors, and others.
Extensive Clearing Sale, on the premises of Mr. John Struth, Engineer, Sussex-street.
Boiler Plate
Rivet and Bar Iron
Machinery
Old Brass
Boilers
White Lead
Castings, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Mr. John Struth, who is retiring from business and about proceeding to England, to sell by auction, on his premises, Sussex-street, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Boiler plate, all sizes
Rivet iron, ditto
Angle iron, of sizes
Bar iron, ¼-inch to 1½-inch, round, square, and flat
Ditto ditto ditto, 3 and 3½-inch, round and square
Quantity of spare machinery for engine and mill work
Ditto old cast-iron
Scrap iron
Old copper, brass
Block tin
Cast, shear, and blister steel
China money, suitable for castings
Lot gas pipes
White lead
Mill board for engineering
Sal amoniac
Iron borings
Half-inch rivets
4 large iron boilers, formerly in the Sea Horse steamer
A quantity of her brass castings
A lot of vertical saws
And a quantity of sundries, too numerous to particularise
The above will be cleared off to the highest bidder, as Mr. Struth has to give up immediate possession of the wharf. Engineers and others should not lose sight of this opportunity.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
To Grocers, Painters, Printers, Furniture Brokers, Dealers, Glassware Dealers, and others.
Extensive Sale of General Merchandise.
Now Landing.
Edam Cheese
Prime Butter
Smoked German Sausages
Composition Candles
Linseed Oil Paints
Dry Colours
Glassware
Printers' Ink
Furniture
Ironmongery, Tinware
Glassware, Porcelain
Jewellery
Watches, Eau de Cologne.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the importer, to sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on an early day, in a series of sales, of which due notice will be given,
GROCERIES.
5 boxes Edam cheese
54 casks prime butter
3 casks smoked German sausages
20 casks prime French prunes
180 cases composition candles
10 cases matches (vestas and other kinds).
PAINT, OILS, &c.
120 tons oil paint
120 tins linseed oil
165 casks } dry colours
50 cases }
GLASSWARE.
32 boxes glassware
2 cases porcelain figures.
FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES.
27 cases marble tables, washstands, mantelpieces
57 looking-glasses, all sizes
1 case pictures, and small tables with pictures.
HARDWARE, TINWARE.
26 packages ironmongery and tinware
1 case percussion caps
6 cases needles.
SUNDRIES.
2 cases jewellery
1 case organs
2 cases concertinas, accordeons, looking-glasses
4 packages basket ware
4 cases eau de cologne.
Days of sale and further particulars will be given as soon as the goods are landed.

Eligible and safe Investment.
Two Substantial Cottages, Botany-street, Surrey Hills.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock.
Two substantial and well-finished verandah cottages, situate in Botany-street, Surry Hills, each containing 4 good-sized rooms, detached kitchen, out offices, &c., &c., large yards, enclosed with stone walls, also back entrance from a lane; they have nice garden plots in front, planted with flowers. The allotment upon which they are erected has about 50 feet frontage to Botany-street, near its junction with the South Head Road, by a depth of about 80 feet.
Parties desirous of procuring a safe and profitable investment would do well in purchasing this snug and compact property, as they will thus insure an immediate return for their money.
These cottages, from their proximity to the business parts of the city, are well adapted for business men engaged in the city. They are now let to respectable tenants.
Title—the well-known Riley Estate title.
Terms, liberal.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

CAMPERDOWN.
2 SUPERIOR BRICK HOUSE, TWO-STORIES HIGH, FOUR ROOMS EACH.
ALSO 12 EXCELLENT BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 5th of October, at 12 o'clock,
Two substantial brick-built houses, on stone foundations, each containing parlour and dining-room on the ground floor, fitted with cedar cheffoniers; 2 good bedrooms on the second floor; also detached kitchen, out-offices, &c. with large yard, and a never failing well of excellent water.
The allotments upon which the houses stand have each 16¼ feet frontage to Camperdown Road, by a depth of 91 feet, and have access to the rear of each lot.
Lots No. 1 and 2 have each 17¼ feet frontage to Camperdown Road, by a depth of 91 feet each.
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, the allotments upon which the houses are erected.
Lots 5, 6, and 7 have 19 feet 9 inches frontage to Camperdown Road, by a depth of 84 feet to a lane.
Lot 8 is a corner allotment, and has 21 feet frontage to Camperdown Road, by a depth of 84 feet to John-street, and also access from a lane at the back.
Lot 9 is a corner allotment, having 21 feet frontage to Coroline-street, by a depth of 84 feet to John-street; also 21 feet to a lane.
Lots 10, 11, and 12 have each 19 feet 9 inches frontages to Caroline-street, by a depth of 84 feet to a lane.
The valuable property above is described situate on the western side of Camperdown-road, within a very short distance of its junction with the Parramatta-road at the Red Lion Inn. The short distance from the General Post Office, Sydney, renders this property well suited for the residences of parties transacting business in town, being only about 1 mile from the City.
The site selected by the Senate for the University, as also the various colleges in connection therewith, being in the immediate vicinity of this property, will have the effect of materially enhancing its value. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect this property prior to the day of sale, as the Auctioneers feel confident that they cannot find a more safe or lucrative investment for their money.
Terms liberal. Title unexceptionable.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

To Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, &c.
Extensive and unreserved Sale of Sixty Cases of Iron and Papier Mâché Bedsteads, Ironmongery, best Spring Steel, &c.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Rover's Pride, Nason, from San Francisco, damaged by sea water.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd September, at 11 o'clock,
Sixty cases of iron and papier mâché bedsteads, comprising
Iron bedsteads, 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches, 4 feet, 4 feet 6 inches, assorted colours
Iron cots, 5 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 9 inches
Iron bedsteads (tube) 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches, assorted colours
Iron stretchers, &c.
Papier mâché bedsteads, elaborately ornamented, 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches
Also, seventy-four cases and bundles of ironmongery, steel, &c., comprising
Short hand saws, 18 to 28 inches
Corkscrews, in great variety of quality, &c.
Bottling wire
Sixty bundles best spring steel.
Terms at sale.
The auctioneer begs to direct the particular attention of furniture dealers, ironmongers, coach builders, gunmakers, soda water manufacturers, and others to the above positively unreserved sale. The iron bedsteads are undoubtedly the best and most extensive assortment ever imported, and by one of the best makers.

Engravings, Stationery, Paper, Percussion Caps, Shot Belts, Fancy Goods, Sundries.
On account of whom it may concern.—Ex Duke of Wellington, Inglis, from London.—Damaged by sea water.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 25th September, at 11 o'clock,
L, 1-32—Thirty-five cases sundry merchandise, comprising—
Engravings, plain and coloured
Russia leather travelling cases
Quills
Quill pens
Backgammon boards
Penholders
Brass and G. S. dog collars
Shot belts
Percussion caps
Multum in parvos
Letter clips
Riddell's superfine water colours
Camelhair pencils
Transparent wafers
Everpointed pencil cases
Cleaning rods
Turn screws
Nipple keys
Nipples
Measuring tapes
Table knives and forks
Carving ditto ditto
Cart whips
Steel pens
Bullet Moulds
P. M. tables
Mahogany boxes
Wicker covered travelling flasks
Cavalry pistols
Double-barrelled pistols
Corkscrews
Bowie knives
Watch springs
Portemonnaies
Steel shawl pins
Brooches, steel slides
Envelope cases
Papeteries
Gent's silk neck ties
Ladies' hair pins
Berlin brooches
Bracelets, watchguards, key rings
Wood work
Fancy pipes
Weymouth bridles
Screw rings
Sickles
Iron treasure chests
Parian marble ornaments
Locks, assorted
Grindstones
Spit racks
Saddlers' tools
Screws
Books
Printing double demy
Double small hand
Marble paper
Memorandum books
&c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

4550 SHEEP,
Together with Purchased HOMESTEAD, IMPROVEMENTS, and RUN for 8000 or 10,000 SHEEP, situate between Bathurst and Mudgee.
The STATION is on the head of the Warrangunya Creek, on the Mudgee side of Bathurst.
The Head Station (40 acres) is purchased land, and one of the finest agricultural Farms in the district. It is distant about 12 miles from Sofala, near the main road to that gold-field.
On the purchased land are woolshed, two fenced paddocks, store huts, sheep-yards, &c. The run is well watered.
The SHEEP are a very prime lot; they consist of
400 wethers, two to three years
600 ditto, one ditto
2500 ewes, two years to aged
850 ditto, one ditto
200 rams

4550 more or less.
The ewes are now lambing.
Stores and utensils to be taken at a valuation.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to dispose of the above valuable pastoral and agricultural property, by private contract.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

Duckworth's Ale
Sardines
Curry
Chetney
Claret.
To close Consignments.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd September, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
10 cases, 3 dozen each, Duckworth's ale
5 ditto ½ lb. sardines
4 ditto curry
2 ditto chetney
1 ditto claret.
Terms at sale.

Mr. Hamilton's well-known SNOWY RIVER STATION, capable of carrying 3000 Head of Cattle.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by A. Hamilton, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 22nd September,
His well-known SNOWY RIVER STATION, "Murrinumbla," situate in the Maneroo District, nearly equi-distant between Melbourne and Sydney, and about 100 miles from Twofold Bay; together with a superior Herd of from 800 to 1000 Head of CATTLE, more or less.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a storekeeper's hut, yard capable of holding 2000 head of cattle, and lately put into thorough repair.
The Murrinumbla Run includes the runs formerly possessed by Mr. D. P. Okeden and Messrs. Hirst and Buckley, on the south side of the Snowy River. It is well-known as Mr. Hamilton's Snowy River Run, and is second to none in the Maneroo District. The extent is about 40 to 50 square miles, and the GRAZING CAPABILITIES in the very Driest Season 3000 Head of CATTLE.
From £8 to £10 per head has been received for cattle at the yards on the stations in this district for shipment at Twofold Bay, and which have realised the HIGHEST PRICES in the Van Diemen's Land Markets; and as no bullocks have been drafted from this herd from the last twelve months, a prime Lot of FAT CATTLE may at once be relied upon.
*** The very great grazing capabilities of Murrinumbla (3000 head of cattle in the driest seasons), and the very small number sold with it, together with its position as regards the supply of the Omeo Diggings, the Gipps' Land, and Melbourne Markets; as well as the facilities for shipment at Twofold Bay for Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand—all combine to render this a first-class pastoral property. The country is also well adapted for sheep, which may be run in flocks of 2000.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
VALUABLE CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to dispose of by public auction, on an early date in October, due notice of which will be given,
The following very valuable CITY and SUBURBAN PROPERTIES:—
LOT 1.
A HOUSE and STORE, No. 97, King-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Lazarus, and situate in the very heart of the city.
LOT 2.
An excellent FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate in Phillip-street. It is in good repair, has 50 feet frontage, and contains 8 good rooms, kitchen, wash-house, stable, coach-house, and offices, with roomy and convenient court yard.
LOT 3.
32 ACRES, more or less, of good land, most eligibly situated at Newtown, adjacent to Cook's River and Newtown Creek.
LOT 4.
21 ACRES, more or less, on the MAIN ROAD TO NEWTOWN, nearly opposite to the BEULAH ESTATE. The whole of this land is excellent, and is well fenced. 15 acres have been cleared and planted with upwards of 1000 choice fruit trees, which are now in a thriving condition. On this property is erected a good cottage and kitchen, and there is stone ready prepared on the ground for building a first-rate villa residence.
LOT 5.
A BUILDING ALLOTMENT, about 16 feet by 158 feet, in Abercrombie-place, Newtown, opposite to the Catholic Church, and adjoining Mr. King's land.
LOT 6.
100 ACRES, more or less, about 1½ miles from Parramatta, on the Windsor Road, adjoining Mr. Pye's well known property.
LOT 7.
A VERY VALUABLE ALLOTMENT AT BALMAIN, with water frontage, adjacent to the Dry Dock, Waterview Bay.
Further particulars of the above magnificent properties will be given in a future advertisement.

By Order of the Trustees of the Savings' Bank.

Valuable City, Town, and Country Properties.

PORT MACQUARIE.—1000 ACRES on the Hastings River, known as BAROMBIN, formerly ACKROYD'S FARM. 2560 ACRES known as GEAREY'S FARM, on the Wilson River.
ILLAWARRA.—TWO BRICK HOUSES, known as Mackie's Houses, in Market-street. WEATHERBOARDED VERANDAH HOUSE, &c., adjoining the above. ALLOTMENT IN MARKET-STREET, also adjoining. THREE 60-ACRE FARMS near Bulli, known as CHIPPENDALE'S.
BRISBANE WATER.—640 ACRES, known as BATTLEY'S OR FOSTER'S FARM, at Tuggerah Beach Lagoon. 2560 ACRES at Ourinbah Creek; GRANT TO JOHN EDYE MANNING.
LAKE MACQUARIE.—1200 ACRES BROOKS' GRANT.
QUEANBEYAN.—3190 ACRES of Land on the Murrumbidgee River, adjoining Isabella Plains. Grant to JAMES WRIGHT.
PARRAMATTA.—NELSON'S BREWERY.
SYDNEY.—"THE HARP OF ERIN" Inn, in Campbell-street. TWO-STORY HOUSE IN SUSSEX-STREET. BUILDING ALLOTMENT IN SUSSEX-STREET.
*** THE QUIT-RENTS ON THE COUNTRY LANDS HAVE ALL BEEN REDEEMED.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Trustees of the Savings' Bank to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 3rd October,
The undermentioned valuable CITY, TOWN, and COUNTRY PROPERTIES.
DISTRICT OF PORT MACQUARIE.
1.
1000 ACRES on the Hastings River, known as BAROMBIN, formerly Ackroyd's Purchase.
This farm is situate at the head of the navigation of the River Hastings, and is well known in the Port Macquarie district as a first rate agricultural and dairy farm. Considerable amount of money has been expended on it from time to time, and it has been much enquired after. It is distant only about 14 miles from the town of Port Macquarie, and there is a capital road to it.
2.
2560 ACRES of the North Bank of the River Wilson, at Rollin's Plains, known as GEARY'S FARM.
There is a large DWELLING-HOUSE on this Farm, with the usual OUT-OFFICES. A considerable extent of land has been fenced in, and under cultivation. Indeed, the IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MOST EXTENSIVE, and comprised all the buildings necessary for a complete DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT. A large portion of the farm consists of alluvial flats—the remainder being rich brush and open forest land.
The distance from the town of Ballingarra is about nine miles, and from
PORT MACQUARIE ABOUT TWENTY MILES,
by a capital road.
It is in the neighbourhood of many highly improved and valuable properties, and is well worthy the attention of any one in search of a really good farm.
ILLAWARRA, TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.
LOT A.
Two neat brick-built Houses, known as
MACKIE'S HOUSES,
with front verandahs and balconies, detached servants' rooms, stabling, &c., and having 82 FEET, more or less, to MARKET STREET, by a DEPTH OF 177 FEET, more or less.
LOT B.
A WEATHER-BOARDED VERANDAH HOUSE,
with shop, store, and large loft over it; enclosed yard, &c.
This stands on a block of ground, having 90 FEET, more or less, to MARKET STREET, by a depth of 177 FEET, more or less, and adjoins Lot A.
LOT C.
A SPLENDID BUILDING ALLOTMENT,
adjoining the above, with a frontage of 90 FEET, more or less, to MARKET STREET, by a depth of 177 FEET, more or less.
*** These properties are in the very centre of the town of Wollongong, and occupy a really good business position.
ALSO, THREE FARMS OF 60 ACRES EACH,
Near Bulli, in the district of Illawarra, granted to Robert M. Westmacott, but generally known as
CHIPPENDALE'S FARMS.
These farms are bounded by the sea on the east. They were purchased by Captain Westmacott, with a view to mining for Coal, which is known to exist there, and is visible on the surface.
BRISBANE WATER, 640 ACRES.
Known as Battley's or Foster's Farm.
AT TUGGERAH BEACH LAGOON.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise a Cottage and Out-offices, and fenced-in Paddocks.
The farm is beautifully situated, being bounded by the sea on one side, and having a considerable frontage to the lagoon on the other.
2560 ACRES
At OURINBAH CREEK, BRISBANE WATER, originally granted to John Edye Manning, Esq.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise A COTTAGE, OUT-OFFICES, and SOME CLEARED LAND.
This farm is bounded on the north by the Ourinbah Creek; and the timber upon it is of the most valuable description for building purposes.
LAKE MACQUARIE. 1200 Acres.
Granted to William Brooks, Esq.
THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of a FARM HOMESTEAD, ORANGE ORCHARD, ENCLOSED PADDOCKS.
*** This land is valuable for its COAL MINE.
The seams are near the surface, and have been worked to some extent.
QUEANBEYAN. 3190 Acres.
ON THE MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER, ADJOINING ISABELLA PLAINS.
Grant to James Wright, and is contiguous to the lands of Messrs. Futter and Macquoid.
This land is described as fine open forest and rich alluvial flats.
TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
NELSON'S BREWERY, with Cottage, Brewhouse, &c.
Situated near the old entrance to the Government Domain, in the town of Parramatta.
This property is so well known that a more detailed account is deemed unnecessary.
CITY OF SYDNEY, CAMPBELL-STREET.
That long-established and well-known Inn,
"THE HARP OF ERIN," situate in CAMPBELL-STREET, immediately opposite the HAYMARKET.
Together with
THE BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE ADJOINING.
The Allotment upon which these stand has the very great frontage of
87 FEET, more or less, to CAMPBELL-STREET.
"The Harp of Erin" stands upon, perhaps, one of the best sites for a Public-house in Sydney.
SUSSEX-STREET.
A TWO-STORY HOUSE, on the west side of SUSSEX-STREET, to the south of Goulburn-street, formerly the property of Mr. John Murray, Schoolmaster, now occupied as a Candle Manufactory.
It has a FRONTAGE of 40 FEET, more or less to Sussex-street, by a DEPTH of 94 FEET more or less.
Also,
A CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENT in the vicinity of the above, and adjoining
MR. HOUGH'S PROPERTY,
on the West side of Sussex-street. It has a FRONTAGE of 40 FEET, more or less, by a depth of 94 FEET, more or less.
As this is a *bona fide* sale, by order of the Trustees of the Savings' Bank, it is deemed all-sufficient to announce that fact, and to invite inspection of the properties prior to the day of sale. They include some really valuable Farms and Town Properties in some of the most favourite districts in the colony, on all of which the quit rents have been redeemed. The Parramatta and Sydney Properties are also well worthy of attention.
*** Plans are now on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where more detailed particulars than an advertisement will allow of can be obtained.
Terms at sale.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
Allotment in Kent-street, with Grocer's Shop.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 26th September,
The undermentioned valuable city freehold property.
An Allotment of Land situate on the west side of Kent-street, between King and Market-streets, adjoining Mr. Morgan's property, and having a frontage of 21 feet, more or less, to Kent-street, by a depth of 127 feet, more or less.
*** On this allotment is a brick-built house, now let as a Grocer's Shop. It occupies a most central position, and the improvements in Kent-street, now nearly completed, will enhance considerably the value of all property in that street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CANTERBURY ESTATE.—VILLAGE OF ASHFIELD.
NINETEEN VILLA ALLOTMENTS,
LIVERPOOL-ROAD, immediately opposite the RAILWAY STATION, and about six miles from Sydney.
TERMS:—One-third Cash.
The residue may remain on mortgage of the property for a term of years at 6 per cent.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 29th September,
Nineteen Beautiful Villa Allotments, containing about Four Acres Each, at the Village of Ashfield, on the Liverpool-road, about six miles from the Metropolis, and immediately opposite the Railway Station, being a portion of the well-known Canterbury Estate.
The especial notice of the public is called to the sale of this land, which occupies perhaps one of the best positions on the line of Railway that has yet been brought into the market.
It is distant only about Six Miles from Sydney, but the facilities of Railway transit will soon bring it, in point of time, almost to our very doors.
It will not only enjoy the advantages of Railway communication, but its close proximity to one of the principal stations will ensure to it a YEARLY INCREASING VALUE. It is prettily situated for the erection of COUNTRY RESIDENCES, having a gentle elevation, and the young trees upon it are at that age which renders them ornamental, while they may be easily thinned, or removed according to the taste of the purchaser. Several of the lower lying allotments are particularly suited for ORCHARDS and MARKET GARDENS, the produce from which will shortly be conveyed to Sydney in as little time as is now occupied in merely loading the carts. One particular feature manifest in the apportioning off of these allotments, and which is perhaps not unworthy of notice, when viewed in contra-distinction to the *numberless* imaginary townships which are being made to spring up along the line of Railway, and cut up almost into shreds of land—is, that they are of an average area of about FOUR ACRES EACH, with good wide roads of access, thus providing ample space for ornamental gardens, paddocks for milch cows, &c., and really securing to the purchaser those objects sought after in selecting a spot for a COUNTRY HOME.
*** Each allotment will be at once pegged out and numbered, and Lithographed plans furnished by the Auctioneers.
The large Plan will be on view at the Rooms on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.

FIRST-RATE FATTENING RUN,
Capable of depasturing 20,000 Sheep, Murrumbidgee District,
CUMBAMURRO,
Late the property of James Manning, Esq., and sold by order of the present proprietors, Messrs. R. and J. Jeffreys, in consequence of their departure for England.

MORT and CO. have received positive instructions from Messrs. R. and J. Jeffreys, in consequence of their departure for England, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 24th October,
The splendid fattening station CUMBAMURRO, situate in the Murrumbidgee district, about 27 miles from Yass, and 6 miles from the post-town Binnalong, having 10 miles frontage on both banks of the Jugiong River, a tributary of the Murrumbidgee, and a never-failing stream.
On the Cumbamurro Run are the far-famed CUNNINGHAM PLAINS, so well known for their rich fattening qualities, and where sheep may be depastured in flocks of 3500 each, and on the forest country in flocks of 2000.
The IMPROVEMENTS are very extensive, and comprise a very beautiful Verandah Cottage, built principally of stone, and shingled, and containing entrance hall running right through, drawing and dining rooms, and four bedrooms, kitchen, with larder behind, and water supplied by pipes; all well finished and in good repair.
*** The cottage is carpetted and furnished throughout, quite in the style of a gentleman's residence. The whole of the furniture, with the exception of a piano and harp, will be given in to the purchaser. Also,
A Dairy under ground, and supplied with water by pipes.
A most complete Store, fitted with binns and every thing necessary.
Storekeepers' Apartments, consisting of two rooms, adjoining the store.
Stable, Coach-house, and Harness-room.
Loose Boxes for entire horses.
The above are all shingled buildings.
Cultivation and Grass Paddocks.
Stockyard for 2000 head of cattle. Together with
A beautiful Garden, trenched and stocked with the choicest fruit trees. And
A large Vineyard, which alone will return an income of £500 per annum.
To save dispute hereafter, it may be as well to mention that the original flocks belonging to this station were sold in the Port Phillip market, and that
THE SHEEP
now advertised will be delivered upon the station, on the 1st December next. They have been selected from flocks holding the very highest character, and will be guaranteed as being
PERFECTLY SOUND, AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED.
They may be classed as follows:—
5000 wethers, 2 to 3 years old
3000 ewes, of ages
2000 hoggets

10,000 more or less.
2500 lambs given in.
This really first-class run is sold solely on account of the departure of the present proprietors for England. It is, beyond all question, the most fattening run in the district, sheep having been fattened on it to
AN AVERAGE WEIGHT OF 70 POUNDS.
The improvements are such as are rarely to be found on a pastoral property, and comprise every requisite for a gentleman's family residence, completely furnished; all of which, with the exception of the *piano* and *harp*, will be given to the purchaser.
IT IS WELL WATERED
by the Jugiong River and several creeks, and sheep may be run in flocks of from 2000 to 3500.
TERMS.
One-third cash; balance by approved bills at 6, 12, and 18 months, with interest at 7 per cent. added.

MR. A. DODDS will sell by auction, on SATURDAY next, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, at 12 o'clock,
One omnibus
One large carriage
One small ditto
Three sets double harness
One set double leading ditto
Six draught horses, stanch to the collar
One chaff cutting box.

MR. A. COX has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 14th October,
The STIRLING INN, Richardson's Point, Meroo, situate on the high road in the centre of the Western Gold Fields.
This well known house, the most comfortable hotel on the diggings, is a two-storied building, weather-boarded and roofed with zinc. The windows are glazed throughout, and the fire-places and chimneys are of brick, and most substantially built.
The ground floor contains bar, tap-room, parlour, and dining-room. A good store-room, two bedrooms, and private parlour behind the bar.
On the second floor are four bed-rooms and large billiard-room, with slate table, &c.
The out premises comprise a first-rate kitchen and bake-house, with large brick oven and a roomy blacksmith's shop, with all the requisite tools—both now doing a good trade; a six-stalled stable, with hay-house and sundry outbuildings, the whole enclosed with a high fence and double gates at front and rear.
Besides an excellent stock of wines and spirits, for which the Stirling Inn has long been noted, the house contains every requisite for carrying on the establishment in the best possible style, so that any person entering upon the premises need be at no further expenditure of capital for years, than such as a constantly increasing business might require.
The diggings in this part are most prosperous, hundreds of people having lately arrived.
The proprietor's sole reason for wishing to dispose of this property, is on account of family bereavements and ill health.
Terms, liberal—to be declar at sale.

MESSRS. STUBBS and SON will sell at their Rooms, Queen-street, by public auction, on THURSDAY, 28th September, 1854, without reserve,
The A1 splendid screw steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, 572 tons register, 300 horse power.
She was built entirely of white oak, in Baltimore, U. S. A., in the year 1852; is very heavily timbered, strongly copper fastened and diagonally iron braced. Her accommodations, for 50 cabin and 200 steerage passengers, are unequalled in these waters. Her engines were built under the superintendence of Wm. Sewell, Esq. Superintendent Engineer of U. S. navy, and has proved itself of the strongest and best construction, never having met with any accident. Her average speed under steam alone, in ordinary weather is 10 knots, with a consumption of fuel of only 12 to 15 tons per day. She is barque rigged, and spreads a large quantity of canvas; under which alone she has frequently sailed 250 miles in 24 hours. She is well found in sails (2 suits). Her standing and running rigging is complete and in perfect order. She has duplicate screw, and other parts of her machinery.
She has proved herself one of the best sea-boats on this coast, and for beauty of model, strength of hull, and elegance of accommodation, she is unsurpassed.
She is now lying in Hobson's Bay, and open to inspection; and, as she will positively be sold as above, without any reserve, intending purchasers will do well to examine her themselves.
Copies of contracts of hull and machinery, inventory, and surveys, can be seen at the Office of WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Sydney; or, Rogers, Warfield, Lord, and Co., Melbourne.
Melbourne, 6th September, 1854.

Screw Steamer, Wooden, TASMANIA,
250 Horse Power, 562 Tons Register,
For sale, by Auction, at Hobart Town, on TUESDAY, September 26th, positively without the slightest reserve.

MR. T. Y. LOWES has received peremptory instructions to offer this splendid vessel to public competition, on the above date (as she now lies at anchor in the cove) when she will be sold to the highest bidder on the following terms:—
25 per cent cash deposit, and balance at three months. Parties residing in the adjoining colonies may rely on the punctuality of this arrangement, and give instructions to their agents accordingly.
This magnificent vessel, coppered and fastened, is allowed by all nautical men to be the most perfect model, and one of the best (both in materials and workmanship) that ever entered this port. She was built at Boston of the finest American oak.
Her registered tonnage is 562 tons, but from her peculiar build will carry nearly 800 tons; her boilers are equal to new, and the machinery generally is of the most approved construction, and highly finished. A trifling portion has received some damage, and the difficulty of getting it repaired in the colony alone induces the present owners to dispose of her. She is fully rigged for sailing, presenting a capital speculation to freight to England, where she would realise an immense profit, the demand for vessels of this description exceeding all conception.
Her dimensions are—
Length of keel .... 171 feet
Breadth of beam .... 26 „
Depth of hold .... 18 „ and
7 feet between decks.
Her passenger accommodations are spacious and elegant in the extreme.
The vessel is barque rigged, and well found in spars, sails, rigging, ground tackle, water casks, &c., and has two spare screws. Her consumption of coals is small, from 9 to 10 tons per diem.
Further particulars may be obtained, if required, from KERR, BOGLE and CO., New Wharf, Hobart Town; or of GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange Buildings.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1504162

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

THE following is a list of arrivals and departures in and from the port of Sydney from 1st September to 21st September, showing an excess of arrivals over departures from 1st January of 5512.

ARRIVALS.

Date. September	Vessel's Name.	Where from.	No. of Passengers.
1.	Queen (s.s.)	Auckland	4
2.	City of Sydney (s.s.)	Melbourne	138
	Torch, H.M. steamer	South Sea Islands	—
3.	Cheetah	New Plymouth	6
	William Alfred	Wellington	7
	Tentivy	Southampton	397
	Gazelle	Wellington	1
	Margaret	Melbourne	—
	Emma	Melbourne	1
	Patriotess	London	—
	Sporting Lass	Melbourne	—
	Tamar	Adelaide	6
	Acasta	Downs	7
	Governor-General	Melbourne	72
5.	Moa	Auckland	26
	Kate	Manila	—
	Yarmouth	Melbourne	—
	Rover	Melbourne	—
6.	Canton, (Dutch)	Rotterdam	2
	Dawstone	Madras	102
	Star of the East	Honolulu	1
7.	Favourite	Batavia	2
8.	Coquette	South Sea Islands	—
	Pitcairn (s.s.)	Melbourne	3
9.	Madras (s.s.)	Singapore (via P. P.)	16
	Yarra Yarra (s.)	Melbourne	146
10.	Fanny Major	San Francisco	17
	Lancaster	Liverpool	50
	Sedvenir	Moreton Bay	14
	Louis Napoleon, (French)	Swansea	—
11.	Brothers	Moreton Bay	24
	Meteor, (Hamburg)	Hamburg	12
	Henrietta	Valparaiso	—
12.	Boomerang (s.s.)	Moreton Bay	70
	London (s)	Melbourne	115
	Eerata	Glasgow	1
15.	Nora	Geelong	5
	William Denny (s.s.)	Auckland	44
	Electra, (H.M.S.)	Melbourne	—
	Wanderer	Melbourne	4
	Monarch	Melbourne	7
	Kate Kearney	Melbourne	2
	Wanderer	Melbourne	—
	Auguste & Melina (Bremen)	London	9
	Constantine (F. Frigate)	New Caledonia	—
	Elizabeth Ross	Hongkong	—
	Flora Bella	Geelong	—
	Englishman	Melbourne	—
	City of Sydney (s.s.)	Melbourne	133
	Alert	London	13
	Margaret	Melbourne	6
	Calliope H.M.S.	A cruise	—
	Sampson (s.)	Greenock	—
17.	Jessie	Port Fairy	10
	Lalla Rookh	Valparaiso	5
	Great Britain (s.)	Melbourne	53
	Curlew	Melbourne	—
18.	Portia	Liverpool	—
	Grenada	Adelaide	—
	Sarah	Port Fairy	3
	Ariel	Melbourne	—
	New Ferrest	Melbourne	—
	Venture	Melbourne	—
19.	Governor-General (s.)	Melbourne	102
	Velox	New Zealand	4
20.	Zone	Auckland	5
21.	Hannah	South America	—
	Warbler	Melbourne	—
	Vixen	Melbourne	—
	Pirate (s.s.)	Geelong	34
			1701
	From the 1st January to the 31st August		17,053
			18,754

DEPARTURES.

Date. September	Vessel's Name.	Where to.	No. of Passengers.
1.	Ellen and Elizabeth	Melbourne	—
	Phœnician	London	10
	Boomerang (s.s.)	Moreton Bay	42
	Maria	Melbourne	—
	Phœnix	Manila	—
	Lizzie Webber	Launceston	9
2.	London (s.)	Melbourne	110
	Crœsus (s.s.)	Southampton via P. Phillip	36
	Louisa	San Francisco	40
	Ann Mary	London	4
5.	Vision	Moreton Bay	3
6.	Caroline	Melbourne	—
	City of Sydney (s.s)	Melbourne	81
	Queen (s.s.)	Melbourne	10
7.	Elizabeth Ann	Hobart Town	11
	Frances	Hobart Town	1
	Brilliant	Melbourne	—
	William Eggerts (Dutch)	Batavia	—
	Alma and Olga (Hamburg)	Batavia	—
	Louis and Miriam	Wellington	1
	Ada	Adelaide	3
	Neerland Koningen (Dtch)	Batavia	—
8.	Signet	Kaipara	8
	Emma	Hobart Town	5
	Baccalieu	Melbourne	—
9.	Araminta	Point de Galle	—
	Antagonist	Sourabaya	—
	Africa	Guam	3
	Bella Vista	Moreton Bay	4
	Clarence (s.)	Launceston	12
	Governor-General (s.)	Melbourne	114
	Calliope (H.M.S.)	On a cruise	—
	Sybil	Geelong	—
10.	Rhone	Singapore	—
	Sirene (French)	Pondicherry	—
	Louis Amédee (French)	Pondicherry	—
11.	Jenny Lind	Wide Bay	12
	Raven	Moreton Bay	12
13.	Frances Walker	Guam	5
	Bertha	South Sea Islands	—
	Elisa	South Seas	—
	Elizabeth Ellen (U.S.)	Hongkong	—
	Sultana	Guam	—
	China	Callao	4
	Fanny Major	Melbourne	—
	Victoria Packet	Melbourne	—
	Kyle	Melbourne	1
	Yarra Yarra	Melbourne	106
14.	Mountain Maid	Wellington	3
	Queen of Perth	Auckland	—
16.	Thomas and Henry	Wellington	6
	London (s.)	Melbourne	121
17.	Raphael	London	4
18.	Pettercairn (s.s.)	Melbourne	55
19.	Zemindar	Guam	—
	Duke of Wellington	Guam	—
	Boomerang (s.s.)	Moreton Bay	49
	Laurel	Melbourne	—
20.	Arabia	London	4
	Victoria Regia	Calcutta	—
	Rover	Melbourne	—
	City of Sydney (s.s.)	Melbourne	70
	Galatea	Auckland	8
	Tamar	Launceston	—
	Madras (s.s.)	Melbourne	35
	Caroline	Hobart Town	1
			997
	Total, from 1st January to 31st August		12,245
			13,242

INSOLVENT COURT.
THURSDAY.

NEW INSOLVENT.—Mr. Justice Therry accepted the surrender of the following estate:—James Stewart Ogilvie, late of Sussex-street, Sydney, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £237 9s. 3d.; assets, £67. Mr. John Morris, official assignee.

MEETING TO-DAY.

In the estate of John Christian Miller, a first meeting, at 11 o'clock.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. RISHWORTH.—At his New Rooms, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, Ale, Sardines, Curry, Chetney, Claret, Cheese, Empty Casks, Beds, Blankets, Rugs, &c.; at 11 o'clock, Iron and Papier Mache Bedsteads, Ironmongery, Spring Steel, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO.—At the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Spirits, Wines, Beer.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Coffee, Bottled Fruits, Flour, Walnuts, Panama Hats, Serons, Bran, Tea, Coffee, Soap, Mustard, Pickles, Confectionary, Butter, 2-Bushel Bags, Clothes Lines, Potatoes, Candles, Whiting.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Counterpanes, Quilts, and Rugs; General Drapery Goods, &c.

MR. W. C. RUSH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Parasols, Bonnets, &c.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clocks, Desks, Workboxes, Brushes.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Cattle Market, at 10 o'clock, Milch Cows; at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Donkey, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Draught Stallions.

MESSRS. COHEN AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Damaged Cuttlery, Combs, Dressing and Chimney Glasses.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Prize Cartoons, Oil Painting, Pianoforte, Jewellery, Barometers, Thermometers, Sacchatrometer, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Hamilton's Snowy River Station, Cattle, &c.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Jewellery, Toys, Clothing, &c.

MR. A. LAYARD.—On the Premises, 16, George-street North, at 11 o'clock, Sheets, Ink, Cruet Stands, Watches, Pistols, and Sundries.

MR. W. G. BURGIS.—At the Sydney Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at a quarter-past 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Seidlitz Powders, Lozenges, Barley Sugar, Pipes, Brushes, Broom Handles, &c.

THE REPORTER'S GALLERY.—It is utterly impossible that the reporters of the public press can properly perform their duties, unless sufficient and convenient accommodation be provided for them. During the debate which has occupied the House the last two nights, access and egress from the Reporter's Gallery has been extremely difficult, owing to the crowd of strangers. Every person except reporters actively in service, and officials connected with the Council, should be rigidly excluded from the Reporter's Gallery at all times, but particularly on occasions of great public interest. We believe there is an order to this effect in existence, but in reality it is a nullity, and reporters are subjected not only to much inconvenience, but also often to much impertinence from the intruders into that portion of the House which ought to be strictly reserved for their duties. We hope these remarks may tend to the correction of this grievance.

We are requested by Messrs. Mort and Co. to direct the particular attention of purchasers of pastoral property, to the sale this day, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, of Mr. Hamilton's well-known Snowy River Station, Murrinumbla, in the Maneroo district, with 800 to 1000 head of cattle.—*Advertisement.*

We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct the especial attention of drapers, grocers, storekeepers, and others, to the important and unreserved sale of Panama hats, walnuts, groceries, &c., bran, &c., &c., being a portion of the cargo of the Lalla Rookh, from Valparaiso, and being the only shipment to arrive this season. Purchasers are particularly invited to be early, as the whole will be for positive unreserved sale.—*Advertisement.*

TURON GOLDEN RIDGE QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.

THE General Meeting of the shareholders, which was further adjourned from the 7th instant, was held yesterday, at the Royal Hotel.

Mr. G. A. LLOYD, President of the Company, took the chair, and after the Secretary had read the minutes of the last meeting, he stated that since the last meeting, the Directors had received two notices of motion from shareholders. The first was as follows, from Sir Osborne Gibbes:—

"To the Board of Directors of the Turon Golden Ridge Quartz "Crushing Company.

"Gentlemen,—I hereby give you notice that I shall, at the adjournment of the half yearly meeting of the Proprietors of the Company, which will be held at the Royal Hotel, George-street, on the 21st September, propose for the consideration of the proprietors then present, a resolution in the conditions following:—

"That the Directors be requested to pay on or before the 30th November, to the new shareholders of the Company, (according to the number of shares which they hold as such shareholders), an amount out of the assets of the company, in the proportion of the entire paid-up capital of the company, to the total capital paid by the said new shareholders, such assets being considered to be as follows:—

"Cash in Commercial Bank belonging to the Company, on the 31st August.

"Goods unsold in Sydney, belonging to the Company.

"Debts due to the Company for Bills, and unpaid instalments of shares. Balance of London account.

"And the Directors be requested to realise forthwith, such of the above assets as are not actually cash in hand. And that I shall bring all matters and things connected with, or having relation to the said resolution forward at such meeting.

"S. O. GIBBES."

The second notice was from Mr. Edward Hunt, and ran as follows:—

"That the clause in the deed, by which the directors are to be remunerated out of the funds of the Company, to the amount of £500 be rescinded; and, that the proprietors at any general meeting, may vote such a sum as they think proper as a remuneration for their services, to be paid out of the profits of the Company.

(Signed) EDWARD HUNT."

The PRESIDENT then moved the adoption of the Reports presented on the 31st August, 28th February, 28th April, and 7th September, together with the balance sheets.

Sir OSBORNE GIBBES then moved the amendment above stated. He entered into a detail of the profit and loss account of the Company. He asserted that in common with other new shareholders he had entered into the undertaking in utter ignorance of its arrangements and details. He found that the loss of £4000 had been incurred, and that the difference of prices of shares was so great that the loss fell entirely upon the new shareholders, and he trusted that as men of honour the Directors would allow them to withdraw from the Company without incurring further loss. Nearly the whole expense at the mines, office expense, rewards to discoverers of new ground, &c., &c., had been paid by the new shareholders. These gentlemen were quite willing to bear their fair share of the loss already sustained, but they desired to be released from the Company in order that they might not be involved in further loss. The proportion of the assets which would now go to the new shareholders would be something like £9000. After paying this sum, the concern would be in quite as favourable a position as it was formerly.

Captain MALCOLM seconded the amendment, expressing his concurrence in the remarks which had fallen from the mover. He had joined the concern on the understanding that the new shareholders were to be placed on the same footing as the original shareholders. Had he understood that he was to pay £100 for 100 shares, whilst the original shareholders only paid a fraction of that amount, he would certainly never have engaged in the enterprise at all.

Mr. WEEKES, on behalf of the Directors, remarked that Sir Osborne Gibbes had given as a reason for not saying more in support of his amendment, that the shareholders were all men of business, but, in his opinion, that was an additional reason why he should have given a fuller explanation, instead of alluding loosely to some £4000, which he alleged was the amount of loss incurred by the Company. He (Mr. Weekes) denied that it was a loss, but any undertaking cut prematurely short was liable to suffer loss in consequence. Sir O. Gibbes was too shrewd a man not to see the difference between outlay and loss, although he did not choose to act upon it. He appealed to them as men of honour, to accede to his motion, but if they did so he must consider them foolish men also. If Sir O. Gibbes wished to withdraw from the undertaking, the market was open to him, but it was ridiculous to suppose that when shares were at a discount a shareholder could withdraw his capital. Sir O. Gibbes had also stated that he entered into the undertaking in utter ignorance of its arrangements; but it was not business-like to enter into a concern and sign a deed of settlement in utter ignorance of its contents. He had no doubt that the good sense of the meeting would induce them to negative Sir O. Gibbes' amendment. The following clauses would prove that no person could be in ignorance of the arrangements:—

"That one thousand of the said original shares shall belong to, and be the property of the said John Carr Richardson. That the like number of one thousand shares shall belong to, and be the property of the said Henry Hayes; that the like number of one thousand shares shall belong to, and be the property of the said James Hayes; and that the like number of one thousand shares shall belong to, and be the property of the said George Curtis."

"That the said John Carr Richardson, Henry Hayes, James Hayes, and George Curtis, shall have certificates of the said shares and shall not be subject to any calls for contributions towards the original capital of the Company."

Mr. E. K. SYLVESTER asked if that clause had not been introduced after the extension of the Company took place.

Mr. WEEKES replied in the negative.

Captain MALCOLM alleged that that clause had been kept back purposely.

The PRESIDENT called to order, and remarked that gentlemen ought not to make such a statement as Mr. Malcolm had done, which was utterly untrue, for day after day advertisements had been published in the daily papers, informing the shareholders and public that the Deed of Settlement was lying at the Company's Office.

Mr. WEEKES continued: If Sir O. Gibbes had any objection to the Directors, he could have endeavoured to supersede them, but notwithstanding the gloomy picture Sir O. Gibbes had drawn of the affairs of the Company, he (Mr. Weekes) felt assured that the Turon Golden Ridge Quartz Crushing Company, would yet prove a profitable concern. The Directors had done all that as prudent men they could do, and they rested their case on facts which would bear the strictest investigation. They had a great deal of preliminary work to perform. They had been waiting for machinery to work the Great Nugget Vein, and had no doubt that when it arrived, they would find their labours were not doomed to be unprofitable. [Here Mr. Weekes read extracts from the correspondence between Dr. A. T. Weavers, and the Directors, speaking in high terms of the Quartz Work on the Turon.] The prospect of the Company's Mine, was as flattering as ever. They had reduced the expenditure to the lowest point until the machinery arrived from England. They expected the machinery in five or six months. And, in conclusion, he would remark that Sir O. Gibbes, and the other shareholders, could not possibly have been in ignorance of the arrangements of the Company, for there, in print, was the Report of the Directors of the Company to the shareholders, presented to the General Meeting, on the 31st August, 1853, signed by Sir O. Gibbes and Charles Chapman as auditors.

A long and animated though desultory discussion then took place, in which Mr. Sylvester, Mr. Davies, and several other gentlemen took part.

Sir O. Gibbes having replied, the amendment was put, and lost by a large majority, and the original motion carried.

Messrs. Rowe and Tuting were then elected Directors.

Mr. Hunt next moved the motion above referred to, which was seconded by Mr. Thomas Hogg, but eventually lost.

The proceedings then terminated.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.
HAY MARKET.—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

THE market has been tolerably well supplied during the whole week, but our last quotations are fully maintained, there being a brisk demand at present. Should the weather continue dry for a week or so, we may expect an increase in the number of loads brought in, and a probable reduction in rates, to the extent of £1 or so per ton. The greater part of the loads on sale this week have been first-class hay, and there is not much inferior arriving. The market closed on Friday (yesterday) at £23 to £23 10s per ton for first quality, £22 per ton for slightly inferior, and third quality £20 per ton.

Pressed hay, dull of sale at £16 per ton for best.

Wheat straw, £16 per ton for prime quality.

HORSE MARKET—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

The market rallied a little during the earlier part of the week, and the stock on offer moved off rather more briskly. The business transacted has been mostly confined to sales of second-class draught horses, and good gig and saddle hacks, as these descriptions are in the greatest demand; in fact, there is no sale for first-class horses, and it is useless bringing them to market, unless owners are disposed to sacrifice. Horses in low condition are unsaleable. Draught horses (second-rate) are quoted at from £50 to £75. Good hacks (harness and saddle) £30 to £53. Rough hacks, £12 to £22. Working bullocks dull of sale.

CATTLE AND SHEEP MARKET—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

The sale yards have been full of cattle and sheep all the week, and the alteration in prices is very trifling. Business is very dull, and likely to continue so, as large stocks are still coming into town. Calves were rather scarce last week, but are now plentiful, and have sold at declining rates. Lambs are much wanted, there being none on offer.

Messrs. Kaye and Butchart report as follows:—

CATTLE.—The market continues to be well supplied with fat cattle of good quality, and there is little alteration in prices from last week. We sold one lot of 270 good bullocks, at from £10 to £13; one superior lot of 12 sold at £17 5s; an inferior lot of cows and bullocks at from £7 to £9.

SHEEP.—The market has been abundantly supplied, and prices continue to decline. Fair wethers may be quoted from 18s to 20s; good ewes, 13s to 15s; inferior quite unsaleable. First-rate wethers have sold at much higher figures than the above; but of these the supply is limited. There are no lambs in the market.

CALVES are more plentiful this week, and prices have declined. We sold a lot of fine calves at 81s, or about 24s less than they would have brought last week.

GENERAL MARKET.—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

The retail dealers have been well supplied this week with vegetables, fruit, &c. As the spring advances we shall probably have a more abundant supply of garden produce, and a reduction in the present prices may be expected. The following are the retail rates:—

Cabbages, 12s to 24s per dozen; ditto (small), 8s to 12s per dozen; cauliflowers (finest), 12s to 24s per dozen; celery, 2s to 5s per head; carrots, 8d per bunch; turnips, 6d per do.; parsnips, 6d per do.; radishes, 6d per do.; cress, 6d per do.; leeks, 8d per do.; potatoes, 36s per cwt; new potatoes, 9d per lb.; lettuces, 4d to 6d per bunch; apples (scarce), 2s per lb; garlic, 3s per lb; onions, 3s 6d per lb; ditto green, 6d per bunch; lemons, 4s per dozen; peas, 2s per quart; oranges, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE, POULTRY, &c.—Butter (fresh), 4s to 5s per lb; ditto (salt) 2s to 3s per lb; new-laid eggs, 5s per dozen; milk, 1s 6d to 2s 6d per quart; geese, 25s to 30s each; turkeys, 30s to 40s each; ducks, 24s per pair; wild ducks, 14s per pair; fowls, 20s per pair; teal, 7s per pair.

PRICE OF FLOUR, &c., at the Town Mills.

	Fine. Per ton.	Seconds. Per ton.
Degraves and Co.	£35	£33
Fulton and Smith	35	32
Rucker	35	33

Bran, per bushel, 4s 6d. Wheat purchased at 14s 6d to 15s.

CAMPBELLFIELD MILLS.—Fine flour, £36; seconds, £34 per ton. Bran, 4s 6d per bushel; wheat, 15s 6d.

LABOUR MARKET, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

The arrivals of immigrants from Britain continue very great, above 1000 persons having landed in one day this week. The market is thoroughly overstocked with labour of all sorts, and the great depression in business at present tends to make employers exceedingly scarce. There are great numbers of able-bodied men, of all trades out of employment, and bush servants are positively a drug in the market. Wages are declining slowly, in the face of the high price of provisions, &c. Females are now abundant, and their wages are rather lower. The following are the rates:—

	£	£
Married couples without family, per annum, with rations	90 to	100
Ditto, with family	70 to	75
Married couples, for shepherds and hut hutkeepers	55 to	60
Ditto ditto, with young families	55	
Shepherds, with rations, per annum	40 to	45
Old shepherds	45 to	50
Hut-keepers, per annum, with rations	35	
General farm servants, with rations, per week, 25s.		
Stone-breakers, 8s to 10s per yard, without rations.		
Bush carpenters, with rations, per annum	80 to	90
Stockkeepers, with rations, per annum	50 to	75
Cooks, male, 30s to 60s per week.		
Grooms, with rations, per annum	60 to	70
Gardeners, with rations, per annum	75 to	100

Blacksmiths, £6 per week, without rations.
Ditto, country, with rations, £4 10s per week.
Shearers, 25s per hundred, and rations.
Sheepwashers, 25s to 30s per hundred.
Ploughmen, 30s to 35s per week.
Thrashing, 1s per bushel, and rations.
Bullock-drivers, on roads, with rations, £3 per week; horse teams, 40s to 50s on the roads.
Bullock drivers, on stations, 35s to 40s and rations.
Labourers, 25s to 30s per week, with rations.
Day labour, from 10s to 12s without rations.
Masons, 25s to 30s per day.
Bricklayers, 25s to 30s per day.
Joiners, 25s per day.
Plasterers, 25s to 30s per day.
Reapers, 25s per acre.
Hay cutters and trussers, 40s per week, or 8s to 10s per ton, with rations.
Carpenters, 20s per day.
Wheelwrights, £6 to £7 per week.
Compositors, 2s 6d per thousand.
Ditto, £6 6s per week.
Pressmen, £8 per week.

Weekly rations consist of 10lbs flour, 10lbs beef or mutton, 2lbs sugar, and ¼lb tea.

FEMALE SERVANTS.

	£	£
Thorough servants, per annum	£30 to	35
Housemaids, ditto	25 to	30
Laundresses, ditto	40 to	45
Nursemaids, ditto	20 to	25
Cooks, ditto	45 to	50
Needlewomen	30 to	35

SEAMEN.

For coasting, £8 per month.
To London, by the run, £30 to £35.
Calcutta, ditto ditto, £30.
Callao, ditto, ditto, £30.

JAMES WARMAN,
Victoria Labour Mart, 52, Little Collins-street West.

MOUNT ETNA.—We stood now 3500 feet above the Mediterranean. But how shall I describe the magnificent and terrific scene around us! We were in the midst of the grandest volcanic amphitheeatre in the world. Its entire circuit, including the great chasm through which we had ascended, must be twenty miles; the circuit of the area immediately around us was five or six miles; the longest diameter, including a portion of the way of access, is nine miles; the diameter at the place where we stood three miles. Three-fourths of the area was inclosed by walls of black lava rock, in almost perpendicular cliffs and precipices, which mounted from 1000 to 3500 feet in elevation above the floor of the place where we stood. The precipices were buttressed and seemingly supported by innumerable enormous dykes, or projecting walls, standing out at right angles. The main walls receded into deep vertical grooves, and in these the snow, wide above the narrowing as it descended, came down 3500 feet to the very floor of this vast area of one of the noblest amphitheatres that nature ever formed. These snows were joined above to the thick and wide mantle of winter, from which they were projected, while their superior portions still invested with the ice the awful dome that impended almost over our heads. The terminating cone, the very vertex of the mountain, was visible over the cliffs, rising 3500 feet above their upper edge, and as the walls of rock were also 3500 feet high, the dome and cone of Etna rose nearly one mile and a half vertically above the bottom of the Val del Bove, in which we stood. The grandeur of this scene far surpassed all powers of description. As before remarked, it is a vast volcanic amphitheatre, with almost vertical walls of ragged rock, black and forbidding. The area has been a scene of the most tremendous fire. Compared with this natural amphitheatre of Etna, the Coliseum of Rome is a toy. The area of the Val del Bove would contain 10,000 such Coliseums, and London itself could be included in its vast capacity. It has been well remarked that, compared with Etna, Vesuvius is a cabinet volcano. There lies the Val del Bove, amidst the awful solitudes of Etna; itself desolate by internal fire, its enormous piles of lava, and its now quiet volcanic cones, attesting that below is the focus of latent energy. Still this area is depressed far below the giant power, the great cone of Etna, that, in close proximity, impends over it, and holds it, as a vassal, in subjection. In some future eruption, Etna's cone may pour into this profound gulf such floods of molten rock as may fill it again up to the general slope of the great dome, or convert into an overflowing fountain of fire.—*Professor Silliman's Visit to Europe in* 1851.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—The 624 registration districts of England and Wales, classed in an order of density, range from 185,751 persons to the square mile, in the east London district, to 18 only in Northumberland. In all London, the number of persons to a square mile, in 1851, was 19,375. In 1801, the people of England were on an average 153 yards asunder; in 1851, only 108 yards asunder. The main distance between their houses in 1801 was 362 yards; in 1851 only 252 yards. In London, the average proximity in 1801 was 21 yards; in 1851, only 14 yards.—*Cheshire's Results of the Census.*

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 20th instant, at her residence, Kent-street, the wife of Captain J. S. Papps, of a daughter.

On the 14th instant, at Cliefden, the lady of H. Montagu Rothery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 21st instant, by special license, at St. James', Sydney, N. S. W., by the Rev. C. F. D. Priddle, assisted by the Rev. G. E. Carwithen, B.A., Chaplain of H.M.S. Calliope, Augustus George Donstan Huthwaite, Esq., lieutenant Royal Navy, H.M.S. Calliope, to Fanny Sophy, only daughter of the late Francis Stephen, Esq.

By special license, on the 21st instant, at Christ Church, Sydney, by the Rev. W. H. Walsh, Mr. Henry Williams, of Sydney, to Helen Catherine, also of Sydney, only surviving daughter of the late Captain John Watson, of Bristol, and formerly of the Jane, trading to this port. Bristol papers please copy.

DEATHS.

On the 21st instant, Alfred William Kenny, third son of Thomas W. and Mary Levinge, of Newtown, aged three years.

On Thursday, the 21st instant, at Marlua House, Cleveland-street, Redfern, Richard John, the infant son of Mrs. W. T. Fowler, aged one year and five months.

On the 21st instant, at his residence, No. 2, Argyle-street, Sydney, Captain George Grimes, in his 55th year, after a short but severe illness.

FUNERAL.—The friends of the late Mr. William Chandler, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, which will move from his late residence, Cyrus-lane, Sussex-street South, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock precisely. CHARLES DALEY, Undertaker, Goulburn and Sussex-streets.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the whole of the goods not being landed, the extensive sale of Drapery, &c., advertised by Mr. J. G. COHEN, for This Day, is unavoidably POSTPONED until TUESDAY NEXT, the 26th instant.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The cargo of the Lalla Rookh, just arrived from Valparaiso, will be disposed of at auction, THIS MORNING (with the exception of the 150 tons of flour, which has been sold privately, consequently will not be offered), the remaining portion of the cargo, consisting of walnuts, Panama hats, and bran, will be sold without reservation, as per advertisements.

SATURDAY'S Sale of Fresh Horses, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
20 head of very fine horses from the country; they are in excellent condition, and thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. Parties purchasing for other markets would do well to inspect this lot, as they are worthy of attention.
Gigs, drays, carts, saddles, harness, &c.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Jewellery, Toys, Clothing.

AT the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, the Messrs. MOORE will sell by public auction, some very good and useful household furniture, comprising
Chests drawers
Iron bedsteads and bedding
Tables, chairs, and kitchen requisites
Also,
English gold, and silver hunting watches
Breast pins, studs, brooches, and other jewellery
Toys of various qualities and descriptions, assorted
4 trunks spring clothing (men's and boys')
And sundries
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To Perfumers, Chemists, and General Dealers.
Hair Brushes
Clothes Brushes
Hat Brushes
Tooth Brushes
Broom Handles.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
GR|3| 1 case, containing hair brushes, assorted
|4| 1 ditto, containing ditto and clothes, ditto
|5| 1 ditto, containing hat, tooth, nail, and palate tooth brushes, assorted
|6| 1 ditto broom handles.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Alan Ker, from Glasgow.
Gala Dresses
Shawls.
More or less damaged by sea water.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
S in diamond, WS over CP under | 1
One bale—202 wool, cashmere, and shepherd shawls
108 small ditto handkerchiefs
B in diamond, J over G under
One case, containing 58 ladies' fine gala made dresses
More or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

To Chemists, Confectioners, Tobacconists, and others.
Seidlitz Powders
Lozenges, assorted
Barley Sugar
Burns' Cutty Pipes.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
GR
16 to 21—Six cases, each 18 dozen, seidlitz powders
53—One ditto, 1 lb. tins, barley sugar
54 to 63—Ten ditto, each 6 dozen, 1 lb. tins lozenges, assorted, 17 different descriptions
64—One ditto, 6 dozen 1 lb. bottles barley sugar
65 to 74—Ten ditto, 6 dozen each, 1 lb. bottles assorted lozenges
22 to 31—Ten ditto, each 10 gross, Burns' cutty pipes
32 to 36—Five ditto, each 10 ditto, Scotch ditto
37 to 41—Five ditto, each 10 ditto, Irish ditto
48 packages.
Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.
To Publicans, Hotel-keepers, and others.

LENEHAN and HARRIS are instructed by the proprietor to submit for public competion, on MONDAY next, 25th September instant, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the premises,
The whole of the interest in the premises, situate at the corner of King and Clarence streets, and known as the Leinster Arms, together with the bar fittings, beer engine, spirit fountain, &c.
Also the entire of the excellent household furniture, and other effects, consisting of sofas, cheffoniers, bookcases, chairs, loo and dining tables, chimney and pier glasses, paintings and engravings, clocks, carpeting, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
N.B.—The Auctioneers invite the attention of intending purchasers to this sale, as any person purchasing the interest in this leasehold may realise a fortune in a short time, which its superior position must undoubtedly assure.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.—Friday's General Sale.

MR. C. MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Two thorough-bred entires
Two heavy draught entires
Hunter River horses (Mr. Wyndham's)
Wollongong ditto (Mr. H. Osborne's)
Also, at 10 o'clock,
15 head of milch cows, all good milkers

THIS DAY, a Gentleman's Hackney

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Flexman, to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A handsome bay gelding, thoroughly broken to saddle, and accustomed to town.

THIS DAY.
Liverpool Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. Elliott, to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay gelding, broken to saddle and harness
Grey gelding, ditto ditto ditto

THIS DAY.
A first-rate Donkey.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.
Jenny, a first-rate donkey, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness, and warranted to draw a ton.

Shamrocks and Sporting Dog Carts, from Messrs. Thrupp and Co., Oxford-street, London.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Levicks and Piper, to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, September 26th, at 11 o'clock,
A "Shamrock" dog cart, with Collinge's patent axles, lancewood shafts, lamps, &c. complete.
A very handsome sporting dog cart, highly finished, and the first of the kind ever sent to the colony.
N.B.—The above are direct from the well-known builders, Messrs. Thrupp and Co., of Oxford-street, London.

Four Useful Horses.
Dennett Gig and Harness.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,
4 strong useful saddle and harness horses, well bred, and in good condition; will arrive per Collaroy, from the Hunter, this evening. Also,
A new Dennett gig, with harness.

London-built Pilentum.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,
A London-built pilentum carriage, lined with blue cloth and lace, painted dark blue relieved with white, has pole and shaft, is extremely roomy inside, and is very suitable for a family.

Hackney Carriage.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
A well-built hackney carriage; is new lined with cloth and morocco, and has been repainted and varnished.

Four-horse Team.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, TO-MORROW, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,
A team of four horses, just arrived from Bathurst. They are a useful lot; two are excellent shafters, and they all work well together.

Marine and Pediment Barometers, Thermometers, Saccharometers, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Mahogany and rosewood marine barometers
Rosewood pediment barometers
Japanned, box wood, and copper thermometers
Saccharometers
Sympisometers, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of the magnificent Stations of
Weetaliba, Bowen's Plains
Premer, ditto
Gotta Rock, Coolah
Bannana Rocks, ditto
And 15,000 splendid Sheep,
Being the well known and unrivalled Stations and Stock belonging to the Estate of the late Nelson Lawson, Esq.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to submit for unreserved sale by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, some time in DECEMBER next,
The above magnificent stations, stock, &c., full and detailed particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.
Terms at sale.

Valuable Building Allotments, in the centre of the City.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, October 5th, at 11 o'clock,
Five choice and valuable building allotments, situated in Hutchinson-street, off the centre of George-street and Pitt-street North, adjoining the premises lately occupied by Mr Isaac Levy, and opposite the London Chartered Bank of Australia, in George-street, and the extensive stores of Messrs. Brown and Co., in Pitt-street North.
Each allotment will have a frontage of about 20 feet 9 inches, by a depth of about 50 feet.
☞ The unquestionable position of this property for the erection of first class free or bonded stores, being as it were, in the very centre of the business part of the city, renders them peculiarly desirable to persons requiring such allotments for building premises for occupation or investment,—as they would doubtless at all times command the highest rate of rentals.
Plans of the property on view at the Rooms of the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

Muslin Dresses / Grey Calicoes / Underclothing / Hearth Rugs.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
450 muslin dresses
20 dozen ladies' French union under garments
50 pieces grey calicoes
20 superior Turkey hearth rugs.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
Liquor cases, hair brushes
Paper weights, portmonnaies
Richly dressed dolls, scent bottles
Candlesticks, bronze flagons
Knives, steel pens, &c.
Also, 150 boxes patent capsules.
Terms at sale.

Very superior and elegant Electro-plated Goods.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
1 very elegant richly ornamented electro-plated kettle, with spiral lamp, &c., complete
1 ditto smaller ditto, ditto
1 pair very handsome wine coolers
1 very elegant fruit basket.
Terms at sale.

Eighty-eight Cases Damaged Ale and Porter.
On account of whom it may concern.—Ex Herder, Von Haegen, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
NR&Co in diamond, numbers not known.
58 cases, containing each 3 dozen quarts porter
30 ditto, containing each 3 dozen quarts ale
All more or less damaged from smoke and sea-water.
Terms, cash.

62 Cases Oilmen's Stores.
On account of whom it may concert, ex Herder, van Hagen, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock,
NR&Co. in diamond
481—490 10 cases, each 2 dozen, 20 dozen pint pickles, assorted
491—500 10 cases, each 2 dozen, 20 dozen quart pickles, ditto
501—510 10 cases, each 2 dozen, 20 dozen tart fruits, assorted.
543—544 2 cases, each 9 dozen, 18 dozen pints preserved milk
545 1 case, 18 dozen ½ pints ditto ditto
546 1 case, 12 dozen lbs. preserved carrots
547—548 2 cases, each 6 dozen, 12 dozen 2 lbs. ditto ditto
549—550 2 cases, each 3 dozen, 6 dozen 3 lbs. cannisters fine haddocks
511—519 9 cases, each 2 dozen, 18 dozen 1 lb. patent jars jams, assorted
520—531 12 cases, each 2 dozen, 24 dozen 1 lb. jars jellies, ditto
532 1 case, 200 ¼ boxes sardines
533—534 2 ditto, each 100, 200 ½ boxes ditto
62 cases, all more or less damaged by fire and sea water.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Friday.

CHATTO and HUGHES will sell THIS DAY,
Shirts, shirting
Muslin dresses
Silk, satin, and straw trimmed bonnets
Summer clothing
Parasols, umbrellas
Counterpanes
Grey calicoes
Ladies' clothing
Hearth rugs. Also
Damaged quilts
Ditto coloured counterpanes
&c. &c. &c.

Officers' Swords.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
12 officers' swords.
Terms at sale.

Ultramarine.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases, each 448 lbs., blue ultramarine.
☞ In 28 lb. tins.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 25th Instant.
Gazogenes.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
23 gazogenes. For making soda water, &c.
Terms at sale.

Prime Meadow Hay, at Smith's Wharf.
On SATURDAY, 23rd September, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Smith's Wharf, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 23rd September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
18 trusses of pressed meadow hay, comprised principally of rye grass and clover, in excellent condition, and well worthy the attention of all who have horses to keep.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice. Important Sale.
On THURSDAY next, 28th September.
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries and Provisions
Sugars, Teas
Liverpool Salt
Candle Cotton, Acids, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on THURSDAY next, 28th September, at 11 o'clock,
A great variety of groceries, oilmen's stores, teas, sugars, salt, sulphur, &c., &c.
Full particulars to-morrow.

Boots, Shoes, and Leather.
To the Trade generally, Storekeepers, Shippers to neighbouring ports, &c., &c.
Day of Sale, MONDAY, 2nd October.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on MONDAY, 2nd day of October, at half past 10 o'clock,
Sundry invoices, comprising 129 trunks and cases of very carefully selected new goods, both seasonable and fashionable, as follows:—
Ladies' best cachmere boots, patent goloshed
Ditto ditto elastic sides, patent toes
Ditto ditto, colored, channel soles
Ditto ditto adelaide boots
Ditto ditto and cloth ditto, seal goloshed springs
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, welts
Ditto superior patent leather shoes, pumps
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto seal shoes, pumps
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto, welts
Ditto black and bronze kid slippers, pumps
Ditto ditto and white satin slippers
Ditto adelaide shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto cachmere button shoes, patent fronts
Ditto French lasting buttons to lace, pumps
Ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto, welts
Women's leather lace and button boots
Ditto cloth boots, leather goloshed
Ditto ditto ditto ditto welts
Ditto stout walking shoes
Gent's half wellington boots, French and English manufacture
Ditto patent dress ditto, morocco
Ditto calf Prince George's
Ditto patent dress ditto
Ditto summer cloth alberts, patent toes
Ditto patent leather ditto
Ditto ditto elastic shoes
Ditto ditto button ditto
Ditto ditto lace ditto
Ditto best calf oxonian
Ditto ditto ditto, to button
Ditto French gaiter shoes, for summer wear
Ditto elastic side cloth boots
Ditto enamelled hide riding boots
Ditto patent antigroppolas
Men's high back cossacks, bradded
Ditto nailed bluchers
Ditto stout wellingtons
Ditto ditto short ditto
Ditto ditto walking shoes
Ditto ancle boots, to lace
Diggers' thigh boots
Deck boots, watertights, &c.
Youths' and boys' calf Prince George's
Ditto ditto ditto cossacks
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto kip ditto
Ditto ditto stout nailed ditto ditto
Ditto ditto leather boots
Ditto ditto calf bluchers
Ditto ditto ditto oxonians
Ditto stout walking shoes
Girls' and maids' cashmere boots, patent toes
Ditto ditto, seal goloshed
Ditto ditto, coloured
Ditto ditto cloth boots, seal goloshed
Ditto ditto, welts
Ditto ditto seal strap shoes, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto ditto, welts
Ditto ditto grain shoes, welts
Children's cashmere lace boots
Ditto ditto, coloured
Ditto seal strap shoes, 2-5
Ditto grained shoes
Ditto leather boots
Ditto coloured kid shoes
LEATHER, &c.
French and English fronts and grafts
Ditto ditto calfskins
100 sides kip
10 dozen basils.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Slop Dealers, &c. A choice and very beautiful assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable Goods, in Linen, Woollen, and General Drapery, Haberdashery, Mercery, Ready-made clothing, &c.
On TUESDAY, 26th September.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, on TUESDAY, 26th day of September, at 11 o'clock prompt,
89 cases and bales of first-class new goods, the best that could be selected, consisting of—
Rich glacé silk dresses
9-5 light fancy muslins
Alpaca, in all colours
Delaine dresses, self colours
Ditto ditto, printed
Ditto ditto, flounced
Alpacas, in all colours
Light cachmere shawls
Ditto barege ditto
Shot and stripe glace silks
Lace and worked collars
Ditto ditto chemisettes
Mosquito nets
White and coloured lenos
3-4 Russia ducks
3-4 white imperial drill
White Saxony flannels
Real French kid gloves
Silk and lisle ditto
Ladies' figured neck ties
Ditto sash and neck ribbons
Ditto white cotton hose
Ditto merino ditto
Ditto silk ditto
Gentlemen's grey merino half-hose
Ditto cotton ditto
Ditto brown ditto
Ditto white merino and cotton vests
Ditto longcloth shirts
Ditto regatta shirts
Boys' and youths' white ditto
White counterpanes
Ditto toilet quilts
Ditto marseilles ditto
Coloured ditto ditto
White and grey coutille stays
Drab satteen ditto
Assorted haberdashery
Ditto dress trimmings
11-11 superfine blankets
White and slate moreens
30, 33, 36 inch grey calico
8-4 grey sheeting
30 inch superior white calico
Horrocks' long cloth, AB and M2
72, 80, and 90 inch white sheetings
Huckaback towels
Union and linen diapers
White napkins
Glazed furniture
7-8 Hoyle prints
White and black corded skirts
Ditto flounced ditto
Ditto worked ditto
Ditto vandyked ditto
Miller's drab white moleskins
Fine jacconet and book muslins
Roll jacconets
Silicias, in various colours
Checked and plain cambrics
SLOPS, &c.
Men's wollen cord trousers
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's black frock and dress coats
Ditto fancy doe shooting ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's black and fancy doe trousers
Ditto drab and self-mole ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's cotton cord trousers
Ditto superior paletots
Ditto fancy doe vests
Ditto white Marcella ditto
Ditto black cloth ditto
Boys' and youths' ditto ditto
Men's blue serge shirts, double backs
Ditto scarlet ditto ditto
Ditto fine alpacca coats
Ditto black and coloured ditto ditto
Black and fancy doeskins
Broad fancy summer tweeds
Black and coloured French merinos, expressly for summer coats
Fancy vestings, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Sale by Auction, Lower George-street.

MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to announce that he has received instructions to offer for sale by auction, THIS DAY, on the premises, 16, George-street North, opposite Campbell's Wharf, at 11 o'clock,
White shirts
Regatta shirts
Ink
Cruet stands
Portemonnaies
Cigar cases
Gold and silver watches
Pistols
Tinware
Dressing cases
Gig harness
Plated candlesticks
Tea trays
Silver guards
Studs, brooches, earrings, &c. &c.
With a variety of other goods too numerous to mention.
The Auctioneer, in announcing the above sale, has much pleasure in stating that, in consequence of the proprietor leaving the premises, the whole will be sold without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Announcement.
To Confectioners, Ginger Beer and Lemonade Manufacturers, Chemists, and the Medical Profession.

MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to state that he has been favoured with instructions by the importers to sell on MONDAY next, the 25th instant, at his Rooms in Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, by auction, ex late arrivals,
Oil of peppermint (best American)
Essence of lemon
Gingerine
20 dozen fruit syrups—raspberry, strawberry, gooseberry, acetic acid, currant, and apple
2 casks arsenic
Oil of vitrol.
Terms at sale.

To Boot and Shoemakers, Leather Sellers, &c.
GRINDERY.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 25th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of grindery, comprising—
Knives, rasps, pliers
Last-rasps, tacks, size sticks
Shoemakers' tools
Best harness bristles, XX
Fishing twist
Shoehorns, boot powder
Instep leathers, heel balls, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Beds, Blankets, Rugs, &c.
By order of the Agent of Emigration.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
20 beds
18 pillows
13 blankets
11 rugs.
Terms, cash.

Empty Cases.

MR. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, at his New Stores (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
A quantity of empty cases.

Stilton Cheese.
On account of whom it may concern, ex Countess of Elgin, Venus, from London, damaged by sea water.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his new Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
T W and Co.
|24—One case 45 Stilton cheeses, in tins
|25—One case 60 ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 9th October.
Capital Investment in CITY PROPERTY, to yield an immediate Return.
Valuable BLOCK of LAND, with FOURTEEN IRON HOUSES thereon, between Athlone-place and May-street, Blackwattle Swamp, Parramatta-street, directly opposite the Brisbane Distillery, and close to St. Benedict's Church.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, on account of his departure for England, to sell the above choice property by public auction, at their Rooms, 262, George-street, on MONDAY, 9th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
In one Lot.
A plan on view at their sale rooms.
BLOCK D of the property formerly belonging to the late William Davis, Esq.
A fine piece of nearly level land, between Athlone-place (which is 20 feet wide) and May-street; the dimensions being 79 feet frontage to May-street, 79 feet frontage to Garden-street, and 70 feet frontage to Athlone-place.
On it are erected eleven iron houses of two rooms each, 12 x 12, finished; and the materials of three iron houses of three rooms each, 24 x 12, are upon the ground, ready for putting up.
The land is bounded on the north by gardens and open ground, extending towards Ultimo House and Estate, and surrounded by a good class of dwellings.
*** From the excellent position of these houses, close to Parramatta-street and the brewery and numerous factories in that quarter of the city, considerable value must ever attach to the locality, which the auctioneers recommend to the notice of purchasers as one of the best to be found in Sydney, and as being within a few yards distance of the railway terminus, now so rapidly progressing towards completion.
Terms at sale.

WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Two comfortable Family Residences.

MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 26th September,
TWO COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCES,
situate on the north side of William-street, close to Palmer-street, each containing six rooms, front balcony, and detached kitchen.
They stand on a block of land having 50 feet to William-street, by a depth of 109 feet more or less, extending to a reserved lane at the back. There is also
A WELL OF WATER,
with two pumps attached to it, so placed as to supply both houses.
☞ These are substantially built and well finished houses, conveniently arranged, occupying a healthy position, and within a short distance of the business part of the city. A considerable portion of the William-street frontage has not yet been built upon, so that if desirable the size of both houses might be increased. They are now bringing in a rental of £400 per annum, and are therefore worthy of the notice of any one either seeking for a comfortable private residence or a good investment for capital.
Terms at sale.

MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH.
THE SHERIFF'S GARDENS.
Two splendid Building Allotments at the corner of Macquarie and Goulburn streets.

MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 6th October,
TWO SPLENDID ALLOTMENTS,
situate at the corner of Macquarie-street South and Goulburn-street, at the spot well known as the SHERIFF'S GARDENS.
No. 1. A corner allotment, has 84 feet more or less to Macquarie-street, and 29 feet more or less to Goulburn-street, and is bounded on the back by a reserved lane.
No. 2. Adjoining allotment, has 29 feet more or less to Goulburn-street by a depth of 84 feet more or less, extending to a reserved lane which bounds it on the back.
☞ These allotments are admirably situated for private residences, and their very great depth allows of a small plot of garden ground, for which the soil is particularly adapted, an advantage but rarely to be met with in allotments situate within the city. Looking to prospective value, there can be no doubt that when the Sydney Railway is opened this portion of Goulburn-street will become the great thoroughfare between the terminus and Paddington, Darlinghurst and Woolloomooloo, which must materially enhance the value of all property in that locality.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SOLITARY CREEK, MOUNT LAMBIE,
Bathurst Road.
Stone-built Inn and Premises, with 1280 Acres of Land.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 6th October, at 11 o'clock,
1280 acres of Land, situate at the foot of Mount Lambie, on the Bathurst Road, with a large frontage to Solitary Creek, as well as to the Bathurst Road, and bounded by the village reserve.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a substantial stone house, built expressly for a first-rate inn, containing three parlours, six bed-rooms, bar, and tap-room, a detached kitchen, with flagged cellar beneath; also a ten stall stable. The house has a flagged verandah in front, 72 feet long by 10 wide.
Around the house there has been a paddock, and much of the ground is cleared; there is abundance of land fit for cultivation, and the estate is well adapted for grazing purposes; it is well watered in all seasons, and a large quantity of Government land is secured under the pre-emptive right.
N.B.—The above property is situate about thirty miles from Bathurst; the house is placed on the first flat in the ascent of Mount Lambie, well elevated, and commanding a very extensive and beautiful view of forest scenery and craggy mountains, Mount Victoria and Mount York forming bold features in the landscape. It is a healthy spot, in winter having the bracing influence of cold and pleasant weather, without the extreme rigour of the English winter. The mail coaches have changed horses at this place for a long time past, it being the first stage from Hartley, and the building is well adapted for a house of accommodation, which, combined with the business of a general store, would well repay any enterprising man, as the Piper's Flat and Fish River farms are in the immediate neighbourhood, and the settlers have to go to Bathurst and Hartley for stores and supplies. It is only a short distance from the Police Station at Solitary Creek.
Plan of the house on view at the Rooms.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale.

THE Draught Entire Horse WINDSOR CASTLE, colour dark chesnut, 16 hands high, 5 years old, sire by the imported horse Suffolk, dam by the imported Tom of Lincoln, not to be surpassed for symmetry, and one of the best collared horses in the colony. Will stand at the proprietor's, Appin, and travel through Menangle and Campbelltown.
Good secure paddocks and plenty of water provided, but no responsibility incurred.
Terms—For a single mare, £2 15s.; for two or more, the property of the same owner, £2 10s. each, to be paid to the proprietor on or before the 1st January, 1855.
EDWIN LARKIN.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Two lines ... One shilling.
Four ditto ... Two shillings.
Six ditto ... Three shillings.
Eight ditto ... Four shillings.
SUBSCRIPTION: £4 per annum in advance.
*** All Advertisements under six lines will be charged 1s., if booked to Advertiser's account.

SYDNEY: Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Friday, September 22, 1854.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1504165